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ABSTRACT

Twenty texts in the Chinese dialect of Shanghai city are presented as a tool for those familiar with some dialect of Chinese who are learning this variety. The texts, recorded as spontaneous speech, were originally collected for grammatical analysis and have been revised somewhat for print form. They are arranged in approximate order of difficulty, and glossaries and grammatical notes are appended to each text; grammatical notes are intended for the reader who knows another form of Chinese. An English translation accompanies each text. An introductory section recommends a text of graded dialogues in Shanghainese, a dictionary, and a lexical survey to be used in association with these texts. It also contains notes on pronunciation and spelling, tones, and general word classes. An integrated glossary, a grammatical index by keyword, and character texts are also included. (MSE)

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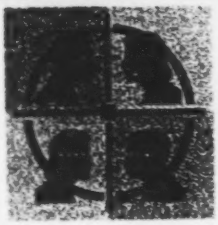

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Shanghai Texts

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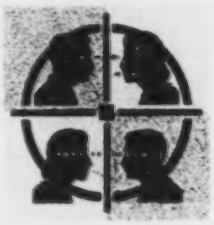

Lance Eccles

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NLLIA/LARC

University of Western Sydney, Macarthur

1997

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Foreword

The closing years of the twentieth century have seen a remarkable resurgence of economic dynamism in Greater China. In attempting to cash in on this huge market, Western countries such as Australia have promoted the study of the Chinese language and culture. However, the "Chinese" that is taught is inevitably the "official" one, commonly known as Mandarin or Putonghua. Thus, while Taiwan, Shanghai and Guangzhou-Hong Kong are the most prosperous regions of Greater China, the number of foreigners learning Taiwanese, Shanghainese and Cantonese has paradoxically declined as the official policy of dealing with all of China through Mandarin alone has been increasingly adopted.

Thus, even though there has been a mushrooming of textbooks for Mandarin in recent years, very few attempts have been made to introduce other important dialects such as Shanghainese to English speaking learners. This is regrettable. Clearly, for most purposes, Mandarin is sufficient, but the fondness most people feel for their mother tongue cannot be underestimated. To show the Chinese hosts that an effort has been made to learn their local dialect and customs is surely the best expression of respect and honour. There are other benefits. As well as the practical advantages to be gained from learning another dialect, one should not ignore the tremendous personal satisfaction which results from a knowledge of another dialect.

Lance Eccles should be congratulated for producing this, his second, book on Shanghainese. As a fluent Mandarin speaker who knows contemporary Chinese life well, Dr Eccles is an ideal person to present this material for the foreign student who already knows another Chinese dialect such as Mandarin. The subject matter covered in the book is lively and informative. This is a welcome departure from most of the Chinese textbooks currently available, which are often dull and lacking in realistic portrayals of life in China. For all those interested in China and its language, the appearance of Shanghai Texts is indeed a most timely and felicitous event.

Professor Kam Louie
Department of Asian Languages and Studies
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INTRODUCTION

This book contains a collection of twenty texts in the dialect of Shanghai city, and is intended as a learning tool for those who are already familiar with some other dialect of the Chinese language.

Shanghai is China's biggest city, and has a thriving economic and cultural life. As a result, it attracts large numbers of foreigners — businesspeople, students, academics, diplomats and tourists. Many of these will have a workable or more than workable grasp of Putonghua, the national language of China, and while they will find that it is no trouble to use this as a tool of communication, nevertheless, they will notice that it is not the language in which the Shanghainese usually communicate with one another. This book is intended to assist those who wish to begin to know that language. It will also provide a tool for linguists who may wish to acquaint themselves with Shanghai dialect.

The twenty texts were originally collected for the purpose of grammatical analysis, a native speaker, Mei Jiayin, recording them impromptu. The unrehearsed nature of the recording meant that there were often structural breaks in the sentences, and so for the purpose of this publication the texts have been revised into a more ideal form. They have been arranged according to approximate order of difficulty, and glossaries and grammatical notes have been appended. An English translation accompanies each text, and sometimes English idiom has been sacrificed in order to reflect the Shanghai text as faithfully as possible.

The grammatical notes are aimed at the reader who already knows another form of Chinese, and so do not go into great detail regarding points with which such a reader may be presumed to be familiar.

The subject matter mainly covers aspects of Chinese life, and particularly Shanghainese life, with the addition of the occasional autobiographical element or droll story.

Readers may wish to use this publication in conjunction with the author's *Shanghai Dialect: An Introduction to Speaking the Contemporary Language* (Dunwoody Press, Kensington MD, 1993). That book, which is accompanied by a tape, contains a series of graded dialogues presented in Chinese characters, International Phonetic Alphabet transcription, and the author's own romanisation. Here, however, only the author's romanisation is used, and that is described in some detail in the section entitled "Pronunciation and Spelling". A couple of minor phonemic distinctions found in *Shanghai Dialect: An Introduction*... are not made in this book, since younger speakers do not generally make those distinctions.

Dictionaries of Shanghainese are not easy to find. Perhaps the most readily available is Thomas Creamer (ed.), *A Chinese-English Dictionary of the Wu Dialect* (Dunwoody Press, Kensington MD, 1991), in which the entries are arranged according to the Chinese characters with which they are written.

Michael Sherard, *A Lexical Survey of the Shanghai Dialect* (*Computational Analyses of Asian and African Languages*, Monograph Series no. 8, Tokyo, 1982) is a semantically classified lexicon of Shanghainese with Putonghua and English indexes. It is very difficult to obtain, but may be accessed in certain university libraries.

PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING

Shanghai sounds are treated here in three groups: INITIALS, the consonants that can occur at the beginning of a syllable; FINALS, the vowels or combinations of vowels and consonants that make up the rest of the syllable; and TONES.

Below are the spellings adopted in this book for the initials and finals. Opposite the spelling of each sound are: a description of the sound; the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) transcription, enclosed between square brackets [ ]; a comparison with the nearest sounds in Standard Chinese/ Putonghua (PTH), and English.

INITIALS

Spelling	**Description**
p	Unaspirated voiceless bilabial stop. IPA [p]. PTH **b**. However, the pronunciation of PTH **b** is lax, and resembles an unvoiced version of English **b**, whereas Shanghai **p** is tense and resembles French **p**. English **p** as in "speed". **Piq** "pen".
ph	Aspirated voiceless bilabial stop. IPA [p']. PTH **p**. English **p** as in "pan", but with stronger aspiration. **Phwo** "fear".
b	Voiced bilabial stop. IPA [b]. No PTH equivalent. Similar to English **b**, but followed by a slight breathiness at the beginning of a word. **ʻBö** "plate".
m	Voiced bilabial nasal. IPA [m]. PTH **m**. English **m**. **ʻMwo** "horse".
f	Voiceless labio-dental fricative. IPA [f]. PTH **f**. English **f**. **ʻFi** "fly".
v	Voiced labio-dental fricative. IPA [v]. No PTH equivalent. English **v**. **Vaq** "not".

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t Unaspirated voiceless alveolar stop. Tense articulation (see **p**).
IPA [t].
PTH **d**. However, the pronunciation of PTH **d** is lax, and resembles an unvoiced version of English **d**, whereas Shanghai **t** is tense and in this way resembles French **t**.
English **t** as in "stand".
Tang "hit".

th Aspirated voiceless alveolar stop.
IPA [tʻ].
PTH **t**.
English **t** as in "tap", but with stronger aspiration.
Thaq "too".

d Voiced alveolar stop.
IPA [d].
No PTH equivalent.
Similar to English **d**, but followed by a slight breathiness at the beginning of a word.
ʻDang "sugar".

n (1) Voiced alveolar nasal.
IPA [n].
PTH **n**.
English **n**.
ʻNong "you".

(2) But before any final beginning with **i** or **y**: a palatal nasal.
IPA [ɲ].
Like **n** in PTH **ning**.
Like **ny** in English "canyon".
ʻNing "person".

l Voiced alveolar lateral.
IPA [l].
PTH **l**.
English **l**.
ʻLaq "at".

c (1) Unaspirated voiceless alveolar affricate.
IPA [ts].
PTH **z** is similar, but has dental articulation (the tip of the tongue is against the back of the top teeth). In articulating the Shanghai sound, the tip of the tongue is against the back of the bottom teeth, and contact is made between the blade of the tongue and the alveolar ridge.
English **ts** as in "cats".
Cë "walk".

(2) But before any final beginning with **i** or **y**: an unaspirated voiceless palatal affricate.
IPA [tɕ].
PTH **j**.
English **tch** as in "itch".
Cië "nine".

ch (1) Aspirated voiceless alveolar fricative.
IPA [ts'].
PTH **c** is similar, but has dental articulation. See the remarks on **c** (1) above.
Like English **ts** in "cats", but with strong aspiration.
Chaq "go out".

(2) But before any final beginning with **i** or **y**: an aspirated voiceless palatal affricate.
IPA [tɕ'].
PTH **q**.
English **ch** as in "child", but with more aspiration.
Chi "go".

j Voiced palatal affricate.
IPA [dʑ].
No PTH equivalent.
Rather like English **j**.
'Jing "near".

s (1) Voiceless alveolar fricative.
IPA [s].
PTH **s**.
English **s**.
`Si "book".

(2) But before any final beginning with **i** or **y**: a voiceless palatal fricative.
IPA [ɕ].
PTH **x**.
Close to English **sh** as in "she".
Sio "small".

z (1) Voiced alveolar fricative.
IPA [z].
No PTH equivalent.
English **z**.
'Zu "sit".

(2) But before any final beginning with **i** or **y**: a voiced palatal fricative.
IPA [ʑ].
No PTH equivalent.
Rather like English **s** in **pleasure**.
'Zing "look for".

k Unaspirated voiceless velar stop. Tense articulation (see **p**).
IPA [k].
PTH **g**. However, the pronunciation of PTH **g** is lax, and resembles an unvoiced version of English **g**, whereas Shanghai **k** is tense and in this way resembles French **c**.
English **k** as in "skate".
`Ko "high".

kh Aspirated voiceless velar stop.
IPA [kʿ].
PTH **k**.
English **c** as in "cut", but more strongly aspirated.
Khö "look".

g Voiced velar stop.
IPA [g].
No PTH equivalent.
Similar to English **g** in **go**, but followed by a slight breathiness at the beginning of a word.
ʻGaq "crush".
Intervocally it may be pronounced as a voiced velar fricative [ɣ]. It is always pronounced as [ɣ] in the particle **gaq** and the measure **ʻgaq** .

ng Voiced velar nasal.
IPA [ŋ].
Does not occur initially in PTH.
English **ng** in **sing**.
ʻNgu "I".

x Voiced velar fricative, very light friction.
IPA [x].
PTH **h**.
No English equivalent, but like **ch** in German "Bach".
Xo "good".

h Voiced glottal continuant.
IPA [ɦ].
No PTH equivalent.
No English equivalent, but like a voiced version of English **h**.
Like Czech or Ukrainian **h**.
Heard only in the first syllable of a word. In polysyllables it is lost in syllables other than the first.
ʻHoq "learn". **ʻDahoq** "university".
Before the high vowels **i y u** it is scarcely audible, being no more than the faint breathiness associated with low tone.

Note
Voiced obstruents **b d g v z j** are only very weakly voiced in the first syllable of a word. The principal distinguishing feature of the voiced obstruents is their lax articulation, contrasted with the tense articulation of the voiceless consonants. In syllables other than the first, **b d g v z j** are fully voiced.

Table of initials

		labial	alveolar	palatal	velar	glottal
stops	voiceless	p	t		k	
	v'less asp.	ph	th		kh	
	voiced	b	d		g	
fricatives	voiceless	f	s	s	x	
	voiced	v	z	z		h
affricates	voiceless		c	c		
	v'less asp.		ch	ch		
	voiced			j		
nasals		m	n	n	ng	
lateral			l			

S z c ch and **n** appear in both the alveolar and palatal columns. Their articulation as alveolar or palatal depends on the following vowel.

FINALS

(1) Simple vowels

i High front unrounded. PTH **i**. Accompanied by a degree of friction after the palatals **c ch j s z** .
IPA [i].
PTH **i**.
'Hi "he". **Chi** "go".

ï Occurs only after the alveolar affricates and fricatives **c ch s z**. A voiced, syllabic continuation of the preceding consonant.
IPA [z].
The closest English equivalent is the **z** sound in the imitation of a fly's buzzing: "bzzz".
`Sï "book".

a Low central.
IPA [a].
PTH **a**.
English **a** as in "father".
'Ma "buy", "sell".

wo Lower high back rounded.
IPA [ʊ].
Slightly higher than PTH **uo**.
Like **oo** in English "look", but longer and tenser.
`Chwo "car".

o Lower mid back rounded.
IPA [ɔ].
No PTH equivalent.
Close to British **o** in **hot**, or American **aw** in **law**.
Xo "good".

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u High back, slightly forward, weakly rounded.
IPA [u], but approaching [ʉ].
More forward and less rounded than PTH **u**.
English **oo** as in "moon".
Lu "road".

ë Upper mid back unrounded.
IPA [ɤ].
Close to PTH **e** in **ge**.
Rather like **u** in "fur" as heard in standard (non-rhotic) British English.
Kë "dog".

e Mid front unrounded.
IPA [ɛ].
More open than PTH **e** in **xie**.
English **e** as in "let".
Le "come".

ö Upper front mid rounded.
IPA [ø].
No PTH equivalent.
No English equivalent, but like **ö** in German "schön" or **eu** in French "feu".
Nö "South".

y High front rounded.
IPA [y].
PTH **ü**.
No English equivalent, but like **ü** in German "müde" or **u** in French "lune".
Hy "rain".

(2) Rhotic glide

er Begins in neutral position [ə] and ends with the blade of the tongue drawn back towards the palate.
IPA [ɚ].
Like PTH **er**, but the tongue is not drawn back as far as in the Beijing pronunciation. The effect is of "l" rather than of "r".
A bit like **ur** in "fur" as heard in most American dialects or as in rhotic British dialects.
Herchi "furthermore".
In fast speech this final may be pronounced the same as **ë** .

(3) Simple vowels preceded by semivowel onglide

These are vowels described above preceded by a short, non-syllabic **i**, **y**, or **u**.

ia IPA [ja].
Sia "write".

io IPA [jɔ].
Io "want".

ië IPA [jɤ].
Nië "ox".

ie IPA [jɛ].
ʻNie "twenty".

ua IPA [wa].
Khua "fast".

ue IPA [wɛ].
ʻHuetaq "know how to".

uö IPA [wø].
Uö "bowl".

yö IPA [qø].
Begins in high front rounded position (**u** of French "huit") and glides to upper mid front rounded.
Not unlike PTH **yue**.
ʻNyö "soft".

(4) Checked finals

These contain very short ("clipped") vowels. Before a pause they conclude with a glottal stop. We use **q** to mark checked finals. None of these finals has an equivalent in PTH.

aq Neutral vowel, but slightly lower than [ə], and tending towards an [a] quality. Clipped.
IPA [ɐʔ].
Final **a** in English "America", but very short.
Laq "at" sounds like a very short version of PTH **la**.

iaq IPA [jɐʔ].
ʻHiaq "medicine".

uaq IPA [wɐʔ]
ʻHuaqdong "activity".

oq Mid back rounded. Clipped.
IPA [oʔ].
Similar to **aw** in British English **law**, but very short.
ʻLoq "to fall".

ioq IPA [joʔ].
ʻNioq "meat".

iq Lower high front unrounded. Clipped.
IPA [ɪʔ].
English **i** as in "hit".
ʻNiq "hot". **Piq** "pen".

yq High front rounded semivowel onglide (**u** of French "huit") moving to lower high front unrounded (**i** of English "bit"). Clipped.
IPA [ɥɪʔ].
Rather like a checked version of PTH **yue**.
Syq "blood".

Note that **q** really has no value of its own except before a pause, where it is heard as a glottal stop. However, if the next syllable begins with one of the voiceless stops or affricates **p ph t th k kh c ch**, then that consonant is slightly lengthened. Thus, **iqpe** "ordinary" is pronounced almost — but not quite — as **ippe**.

(5) Nasal finals

The first four contain nasal vowels, the rest close with a nasal consonant.

ang Low central nasal vowel.
IPA [ā].
Like **an** in French "chanter", though more like the southern French pronunciation.
ˊLang "cold".

iang As **ang** but preceded by short **i** onglide.
IPA [jā].
Siang "think".

uang As **ang** but preceded by short **u** onglide.
IPA [wā].
ˊHuang [surname].

eng Neutral vowel followed by velar nasal.
IPA [əŋ].
PTH **eng**.
ˊNeng "can".

ueng As **eng** but preceded by short **u** onglide.
IPA [wəŋ].
PTH **weng**.
ˋUeng "lukewarm".

ing High front vowel followed by a velar alveolar nasal.
IPA [iŋ].
PTH **ing**.
English **ing** as in "sing", though the vowel is slightly higher.
ˊBing "sick".

yng Begins with a high front rounded semi-vowel onglide (**u** of French "huit"), moves to unrounded articulation (**i**), closes with a velar nasal (**ng**).
IPA [ɥiŋ].
ˊHyng "cloud".
Many speakers use **iong** instead of this final.

ong Lower high back rounded vowel followed by a velar nasal.
IPA [ʊŋ].
PTH **ong**.
The vowel resembles English **oo** as in "look".
ˋFong "wind".

iong The semi-vowel is slightly rounded under the influence of the following vowel.
IPA [jʊŋ].
PTH **iong**.
ˊjiong "poor".

There remain three finals consisting of syllabic nasal only:

m Bilabial nasal.
IPA [m].
ˊMmaq "there is not".

n Alveolar nasal.
IPA [n].
`Nna "grandmother".

ng Velar nasal.
IPA [ŋ].
'Ng "fish".

NOTES ON SPELLING

(1) In the finals **e ie ue**, **e** represents a mid-front vowel [ɛ]. In the finals **er eng** it represents a neutral vowel [ə].
(2) The letter **o** represents a very close sound in the finals **wo** and **ong**, a more open sound in **oq**, and even more open in final **o**.
(3) To make the syllable division clear in polysyllables, we place an apostrophe between a syllable ending in a vowel or **ng** and one beginning with a vowel or **ng**: **'nö'ng** "daughter". The apostrophe has no phonetic value of its own.

TONES

Shanghai has three tones: falling, mid and low. The mid and low tones have "checked" variants, which occur when the first syllable ends in **q**.

A tone may cover a single syllable, or it may cover two, three, or up to five syllables. In our spelling the syllables covered by a single tone are written with no spaces between them.

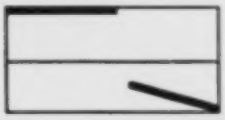
The melodic contours of the tones are illustrated here by means of a three-line stave: the top line represents a higher pitch, the middle line mid pitch, and the bottom line a lower pitch.

(1) FALLING TONE. Indicated by ` before the first syllable.

(a) Falling tone: one syllable

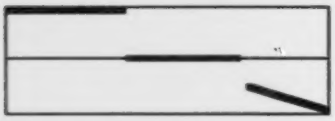
`fi "to fly"

(b) Falling tone: two syllables



`fici "aeroplane"

(c) Falling tone: three or more syllables



`ficizang "airport"

(2) MID TONE. Indicated by lack of a tone mark before the first syllable.

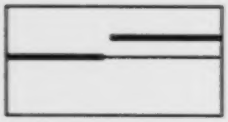
(a) Mid tone: one syllable — not checked

sa "what?"

(b) Mid tone: one syllable — checked (this "mid tone" is actually high in pitch)

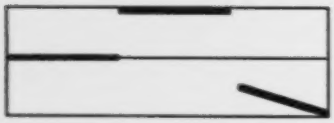
iq "one"

(c) Mid tone: two syllables — first syllable unchecked or checked



saning "who?"; **iqti** "a bit"

(d) Mid tone: three or more syllables — first syllable unchecked or checked



samaqzĩ "what?"; **iqnge'nge** "a bit"

(3) LOW TONE. Indicated by ˊ before the first syllable.

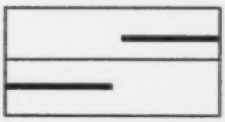
(a) Low tone: one syllable — unchecked

ˊmwo "horse"

(b) Low tone: one syllable — checked

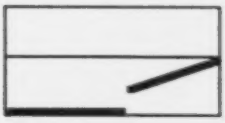
ˊliq "to stand"

(c) Low tone: two syllables — first syllable unchecked



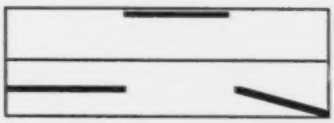
ˊmwozang "immediately"

(d) Low tone: two syllables — first syllable checked



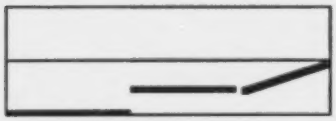
ˊliqchi "to stand up"

(e) Low tone: three or more syllables — first syllable unchecked



ˊmwotongke "WC"

(f) Low tone: three or more syllables — first syllable



'liqchile "to stand up"

Note: It frequently happens that when two consecutive tone groups are closely linked grammatically the tonal contour of the first is modified:
(1) If the first group is monosyllabic it will be neutralised to a mid pitch.
(2) If it is disyllabic its second syllable will be neutralised.
Such changes are not indicated in this book.

Relationship between initial and tone
All groups whose first syllable begins with **b d j z g ng** or **h** , and most groups whose first syllable begins with **m v n** or **l** are low tone. Groups whose first syllable begins with other consonants or with vowels are falling or mid tone.

When grammatical particles are quoted in isolation they are not given tone marks, since all the particles — with the exception of interrogative **aq**, which is a prefix — form a single tone group with the preceding syllable or syllables.

Historical note
The falling tone occurs on groups whose first syllable belonged to the old *yinping* tone.
The unchecked mid tone occurs on groups whose first syllable belonged to the old *yinshang* and *yinqu* tones.
The checked mid tone occurs on groups whose first syllable belonged to the old *yinru* tone.
The unchecked low tone occurs on groups whose first syllable belonged to the old *yangping*, *yangshang* and *yangqu* tones.
The checked low tone occurs on groups whose first syllable belonged to the old *yangru* tone.

An alternative phonemic interpretation
It can be observed in the **Table of initials** above that **s z c ch n** each has an alveolar and palatal form, the palatal forms only occurring before **i y**, and the alveolars never occurring in that position.

It is possible to treat the vowel phonemes **i ï** as allophones of the one phoneme **i**, in which case it would be necessary to distinguish as separate phonemes the alveolar and palatal forms of the initials listed above. It would then not be necessary to indicate the **i** semivowel onglide in the finals **ia io ie ië iaq iang iong** when following the palatals, since the onglide is in fact only historically present, and in our present system of transcription serves only to indicate the palatal nature of the preceding initial.

WORD CLASSES

Below are the word classes recognised in this work and the abbreviations that mark them in the glossaries.

ADV	*Adverb*	Adverbs usually directly precede a verb or coverb.
ATTR	*Attributive*	A noun-qualifier preceding the noun.
AV	*Adjectival verb*	The Shanghai adjective is a class of verb. Thus, in predicate position it does not need to be preceded by the equivalent of the verb "to be".
CONJ	*Conjunction*	A conjunction occurs at the beginning a clause, and either links it to a preceding clause or indicates that it will be linked to a following clause.
COV	*Coverb*	Coverbs are prepositions, but are so named because they are a class of verb. Many of them can also function as full verbs. Coverbs generally occur in the context coverb + noun phrase + verb.
INT	*Interjection*	
MEAS	*Measure*	Measures are generally required after numerals and pointers. There are several dozen measures, and the choice of the correct one depends on the nature of the noun it is associated with.
N	*Noun*	
NUM	*Numeral*	Shanghai numerals are bound forms: except in counting, they do not occur independently, and need to be attached to another morpheme. Usually they are directly followed by a measure and form a single tonal contour with it.
PART	*Particle*	Particles have various functions. Some occur directly after verbs, and there they usually mark verbal aspect; others occur at the end of clauses, and may mark interrogation, suggestion, surprise, etc.; others may mark a single word of phrase in some way. These postposed particles are spelt without tones in the glossaries, since they form a single tonal contour with the preceding word or words. However, there is one particle, the interrogative *aq*, that precedes the word it marks, and consequently has its own tone.
POINT	*Pointer*	Pointers are the words that mean "this", "that", "which?". A pointer is almost always followed by a measure and forms a single tonal contour with it.
PRON	*Pronoun*	Only personal pronouns are included in this category. Pronouns usually form a single tonal contour with any preceding verb or coverb.

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PVI	*Post-verbal intensifier*	Placed after an adjectival verb and meaning "very", "extremely".
V	*Verb*	
V+N	*Verb + Noun*	In many instances in which English requires only a verb, Shanghai requires that the verb be followed by an indefinite noun.

TEXTS

Text 1
The Fat Lady
Phangphanggaq thatha

Text

Iqgaq thathane, `tenglaq ´mwolukodë se ˆbu.	A lady was walking on the road.
´Gaqgaq thathane ´zï ˆlo phanggaq.	This lady was very fat.
´Hiëtaq iqgaq `kohi vaqningtaqgaq siobanghiëne, ´jië `kenglaqhi ˆhëdë `kenglaq ˆlo ´jing.	A child who was unknown to her followed behind her following very close.
´Gaqgaq thatha ˆhueku ´dële kang: ´Nong ´laqxe cu sazïthi'a?	This lady turned around and said: What are you doing?
´Nong ´zïvaqzï ˆhië sazïthi io ´meng´ngu'a?	Is there something you want to ask me?
´Gaqgaq sioning kang: Vaqzïgaq, thatha.	This child said: No, lady.
´Ngu ´jiëzï `xuösi `tenglaq `inglianggaq ´difang se ˆbu.	I like walking in a shady place.

Glossary

The third column of the glossary indicates the word class of each item.

iq	one; a	NUM
´gaq	[for people]	MEAS
thatha	lady	N
ne	—	PART
`tenglaq	be at	COV; V
´mwolu	road	N
`kodë	top; surface	N
se ˆbu	walk	V+N
´gaq	this	POINT
´zï	be	V
ˆlo	very	ADV
phang	fat	AV
gaq	—	PART
ˆhiëtaq	there is; have	V
`ko	with; and	COV
ˆhi	he; she; it	PRON
vaq	not	ADV
´ningtaq	know; get to know	V
siobanghië	child [lit. "little friend"]	N

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ˊjië	then	ADV
ˋkeng	follow	V
ˊlaq	be at	COV; V
laq	—	PART
ˊhëdë	behind	N
ˊjing	close	AV
ˊhue	turn round; return	V
ˊdë	head	N
ku	pass	V
ˊle	come	V
kang	say	V
ˊnong	you (singular)	PRON
cu	do; act as	V
sazïthi	what?	N
a	—	PART
ˊhië	there is; have	V
io	want; have to	V
ˊmeng	ask	V
ˊngu	I	PRON
sioning	child	N
ˊjiëzï	in fact	ADV
ˋxuösi	like	V
ˋingliang	shady and cool	AV
ˊdifang	place	N

Grammatical notes

1.1 Numerals

The numerals 1 to 10 are:

1	**iq**	6	**ˊloq**
2	**ˊliang**	7	**chiq**
3	**ˋse**	8	**paq**
4	**sï**	9	**cië**
5	**ˊng**	10	**ˊzaq**

ˊNi may be used for "2" in some situations where Putonghua would use **er**^{4} instead of **liang**^{2}. For typological reasons, Putonghua tones will be indicated with superscript numerals throughout this work.

1.2 Measures

The use of measures in Shanghai is similar to their use in Putonghua. Before persons and abstract nouns the measure is **ˊgaq**:

iqgaq ˊning	"1 person"
ˊlianggaq ˊning	"2 persons"
ˋsegaq ˊning	"3 persons"

Even though the Shanghai use of measures is grammatically similar to Putonghua, the actual measure chosen in a particular context does not necessarily coincide with the Putonghua cognate. The most notable example is that **caq** is the general measure for concrete things that do not have a more

specific, shape-determined measure — Putonghua would use **ge** in such cases. **Zhi**[1], the Putonghua cognate of **caq**, is restricted to boats, animals, and certain things that occur in pairs.

Measures form a single tonal contour with the preceding numeral or pointer (for pointers see 1.5 below).

1.3 Ne

Shanghai speakers often attach the particle **ne** to the end of a word or phrase, marking a momentary break in their train of thought, or indicating that the phrase just uttered is about to be explained. In the first two sentences of the text **iqgaq thatha** "a lady" and **ˊgaqgaq thatha** are so marked, indicating that these phrases are the "topics" of their clauses, and that something is about to be said about them. The same goes for **siobanghiĕ** "child" in **ʰHiĕtaq iqgaq siobanghiĕne**... "There was a child...".

Throughout the texts in this book, **ne** with this function occurs with great frequency.

Particles form a single tonal contour with the preceding word. That is, they do not have an independent tone of their own.

1.4 Place words

Shanghai, like all other forms of Chinese, indicates such concepts as "on", "in", etc. by nouns, not by prepositions. "On the road" is expressed as "road top": **ˊmwolukodĕ**. The place word and the noun to which it relates usually form a single tonal contour (thus we write them with no space between).

Many of these place words end in **dĕ**:

ˋkodĕ	"top"
ˊzangdĕ	"top"
ʰhĕdĕ	"behind"
ˊzidĕ	"front"

A number of interchangeable verbs, all meaning "be at", and equivalent to Putonghua **zai**[4], can precede the expression of place: **ˋteng**, **ˋtenglaq**, **ʰlaq**, **ʰlaqlaq**, **ʰlaqxe**.

1.5 Pointers

The pointers are:

ˊgaq	"this" (less commonly **ˊdiq**)
ˋe	"that" (less commonly **ˋi**)
ʰhali	"which?"

As in Putonghua, pointers are followed by a measure appropriate to the ensuing noun, but unlike Putonghua usage, they cannot be used as independent words, but must always be followed by a measure:

Putonghua: **Na**[4] **shi**[4] **wo**[3]**de** "That's mine"
Shanghai: **ˋEgaq ˊzï ˊngugaq**

ʼHali usually juxtaposes **iq** "one" before the measure:
ʼHali'iqgaq ˊzï ˊnonggaq? "Which is yours?"

1.6 Very
There are a number of adverbs meaning "very". Perhaps the commonest is **ʼlo**:
ʼlo phang "very fat"

1.7 Pronouns
The Shanghai pronouns are:

ˊngu	"I"	**aqlaq**	"we"
ˊnong	"you"	**ˊna**	"you"
ʼhi	"he, she, it"	**ʼhila**	"they"

Pronouns immediately following a verb or coverb usually form a single tonal contour with that word:
`kohi "with her"
`kenglaqhi ʼhëdë "was following behind her" (lit. follow at her behind)

1.8 Particle gaq
The equivalent of Putonghua **de**, linking a qualifying phrase to a noun phrase or nominalising a preceding phrase, is **gaq**:
ˊngugaq ʼbanghië
"my friend"
iqgaq `kohi vaqningtaqgaq siobanghië
"a child whom she did not know"
ˊzï ʼlo phanggaq
"was a very fat one" = "was very fat"

Being a particle, **gaq** belongs tonally with the preceding word.

Note the coincidence in form between this particle, the pointer **ˊgaq** "this", and the measure **ˊgaq**.

1.9 Negation
Verbs are negated by placing the adverb **vaq** before them. It forms a single tonal contour with the verb:
vaqningtaq "don't recognise"
vaqzï "isn't"

1.10 Have, there is
The Shanghai equivalent of **you** "have, there is" is **ʼhië** or **ʼhiëtaq**.

The negative is **ˊmmaq** (cf. Putonghua **mei²you³**). However, note that the equivalent of the Putonghua interrogative form **you³ mei²you³** "is there?" is **ʼhiëvaqhië**.

1.11 Verb + laq
The form **laq** following directly after a verb may be a particle or may represent the verb **ʼlaq** "be at". Thus, in the text the following occurs:
`kenglaqhi ʼhëdë `kenglaq ʼlo ˊjing
"[he] was following behind her, [he] was following very close"

The Putonghua equivalent of this is **gen¹ zai⁴ ta¹ hou⁴bian¹ gen¹ de hen³ jin⁴**; the first **`genglaq** means "follow at [her behind]" and the second means "follow in such a way that [he was very close]". In the second case, particle **laq** has a resultative function (which may also be expressed by the particle **taq**).

As we shall see in other texts, particle **laq** mostly has an aspectual function, being the equivalent of Putonghua **zhe** (stative aspect) or **le** (perfective aspect).

1.12 Verb + direction

Many verbs may be followed by one or other of seven verbs expressing direction:

ˊzang	"ascend"	= "up"
ˋhwo	"descend"	= "down"
cing	"enter"	= "in"
chaq	"exit"	= "out"
ˋhue	"return"	= "back"
ku	"pass"	= "over, across"
chi	"rise"	= "up [off the ground]"

This may in turn be followed by a second verb expressing "orientation": either **ˋle** "come", indicating motion towards the speaker, or **chi** "go" indicating motion away from the speaker.

Attaching these various combination to the verb **`ne** "carry", for example, would yield the following:

`nezangle	"bring up"	**`nezangchi**	"take up"
`nehwole	"bring down"	**`nehwochi**	"take down"
`necingle	"bring in"	**`necingchi**	"take in"
`nechaqle	"bring out"	**`nechaqchi**	"take out"
`nehuele	"bring back"	**`nehuechi**	"take back"
`nekule	"bring over"	**`nekuchi**	"take across"
`nechile	"pick up"	[chichi does not exist]	

Any following noun is usually place after the direction, but before **ˋle** or **chi**: **ˋhueku ˊdële** "turned her head round" (lit: turn across head this-way).

1.13 ˋLaqxe + verb

Placing one of the "be at" verbs (**ˋlaqxe**, **ˋlaqlaq**, **ˋlaq**) before a verb is the equivalent of placing Putonghua **zai⁴** before a verb. That is, it forms the continuous aspect:

ˋNong laqxe cu sa? "What are you [in the process of] doing?
Putonghua: **Ni³ zai⁴ zuo⁴ shen²me?**

1.14 Questions

It is common to add the particle **a** to a question clause. **A** does not turn the clause into a question, it is merely added to a clause that is already a question:
ˋNong laqxe cu sazïthi'a?
"What are you doing?"
The clause is already a question because of the presence of **sazïthi** "what?".
ˋNong ˊzïvaqzï ˋhië sazïthi io ˊmeng'ngu'a?

"Is there something you want to ask me?"
The clause is already a question because of the presence of the interrogative verb form **ˊzïvaqzï** "is it that?".

A gives the question a slightly insistent tone. Adding **ne** instead of **a** would give it a stronger, more impatient flavour.

There are three ways of transforming a statement into a question, the first two being analogous with Putonghua constructions. Our examples turn the statement **ˊNong ˊningtaqhi** "You know him" into questions meaning "Do you know him?"

Question construction (1)
Adding clause-final **va**:
ˊNong ˊningtaqhiva?

Question construction (2)
Repeating the verb in the negative:
ˊNong ˊningtaq vaqningtaq ˊhi?

Question construction (3)
Prefacing the verb with the particle **aq**:
ˊNong aq ˊningtaqhi?
Aq, unlike other particles, is tonally independent of the preceding word.

1.15 Question words used as indefinites
The last example in **1.13** demonstrates that, just as in Putonghua, question words may take on an indefinite meaning in certain types of clauses: questions, suggestions, negatives and others. In this case, **sazïthi** "what?" takes on the meaning of "something" because it occurs in a clause that is already a question.

1.16 Clause-final gaq
While the particle **gaq** mainly corresponds to the Putonghua subordinating particle **de**, it has an extra function as a clause-final particle. In this position it adds a tone of certainty to a statement: **Vaqzïgaq, thatha** "No, lady". This usage is very common.

1.17 Know
ˊNingtaq is the equivalent of Putonghua **ren⁴shi**, and means know someone personally. **Siotaq** is the equivalent of **zhi¹dao⁴**, and means know a fact or know of someone.

Text 2
Private businesses
Kuthivu

Text

Chiqpaqni `cingci `khefanglaq i ʰhëne, ´jië vaqce ´zï koqhing chiniq iqthong `thihwolaq,	In '78, after the economy was freed up, it was no longer [just] state-run enterprises throughout the country,
´jië `khesï ʰhiëlaq kuthivu.	[for] there began to be private businesses.
Kuthivune iq `khesï ´zï cu ʰlo siogaq ´mama.	When private businesses began they did very small buying and selling.
ʰHësele ʰhyqle ʰhyq ´du, iqzaqto ´zengliq ´zïkagaq `kongsï cu ʰlo ´dugaq `sang'i.	Later they became bigger and bigger, till they established their own companies doing very big business.
Su'i ʰhize ´zwohuekodë ʰhiëtaq `ciokue pofaqvu.	So now in society there are many nouveau riche.
´Gaqcong pofaqvune, ´jiëzï ʰhiëlaq `chophio i ʰhë, `ce chi cho kuphio, cho ´ngabi.	This kind of nouveau riche, after they get money they go on to deal in stocks and deal in foreign exchange.
´Gaqgaq `chophio ʰhyq ´ze ʰhyq `tu.	They earn more and more of this money.
Su'i kang ʰhize paqve fu'ong xoziang ʰha vaqda `sijilaq.	So now even millionaires seem not so rare.

Glossary

´ni	year	N
`cingci	economy; economics	N
`khefang	free up	V
i ʰhë	after	COV+N
vaqce	no longer	ADV
koqhing chiniq	state-run enterprise	N+N
iqthong `thihwo	throughout the country/ world	NUM+V+N
`thihwo	the whole country; the world	N
`khesï	begin	V
kuthivu	private business	N
´mama	business; buying and selling	N
ʰhësele	afterwards	N
ʰhyqle ʰhyq	more and more	ADV
´du	big	AV
iqzaqto	until	ADV+V
´zengliq	set up	V

ˊzïka	self	N
ˋkongsï	company	N
ˋsang'i	business	N
su'i	therefore	CONJ
ˊhize	now	N
ˊzwohue	society	N
ˋciokue	many; very	AV; ADV
pofaqvu	new rich; nouveau riche	N
cong	kind; type	MEAS
ˋchophio	money	N
ˋce	then	ADV
chi	go	V
cho	deal in	V
kuphio	stocks	N
ˊngabi	foreign exchange	N
ˊhyq... ˊhyq	the more... the more	ADV
ˊze	earn	V
ˋtu	much; many	AV
su'i kang	therefore	CONJ
paqve fu'ong	millionaire	N
xoziang	seem	V
ˊha	also; even	ADV
vaqda	not very	ADV
ˋsiji	rare	V

Grammatical Notes

2.1 Years
As in Putonghua, years are designated by individual digits followed by the word **ˊni** "year":
iqcië chiqpaqni "1978". Tonally the digits are grouped in twos, and **ˊni** is attached to the last pair.

The year may be abbreviated to its last two digits if the century is clear from the context: **chiqpaqni** "'78".

2.2 Verb + laq
It was pointed out in **1.11** that in the combination **verb + laq**, **laq** may be an aspectual particle.

In the text there are three examples of **laq** indicating perfective aspect:

Chiqpaqni ˋcingci ˋkhefanglaq.	"In '78 the economy was freed up."
ˋKhesï hiëlaq kuthivu.	"There began to be private businesses."
ˊHiëlaq ˋchophio i ˊhë	"After they have/get money"

Laq as a marker of perfectivity indicates that an action is completed at a particular point. In the second example, however, **laq** may be felt to convey a sense of inceptivity rather than perfectivity: the private businesses begin to exist at a certain point.

2.3 Before and after
"Before" and "after", referring to time, are expressed by **i ˊzi** and **i ˥hë**:
`Cingci `khefanglaq i ˥hë
"After the economy was freed up"
`Cingci `khefanglaq i ˊzi
"Before the economy was freed up"

Note that the two syllables are tonally separate.

2.4 No longer
"No longer" is expressed by adding **laq** to the end of a negative clause:
Vaqce ˊzï koqhing chiniq iqthong `thihwolaq.
"It was no longer state-run enterprises throughout the country."
Paqve fu'ong vaqda sijilaq.
"Millionaires are no longer very rare."

In the former example, "no longer" is also expressed through the adverb **vaqce**.

2.5 Iq + verb
If a verb is preceded by the numeral **iq**, here functioning adverbally, **iq** conveys a sense of "at the time when", or "at the moment when":
Kuthivu iq `khesï ˊzï cu ˥lo siogaq ˊmama.
"At the time when private businesses began, they were doing very small buying and selling."
˥Ngu iq khö, ˊvangkelisiang ˊmmaq ˊning.
"[At the moment] when I looked, [I saw that] there was no one in the room."

2.6 Many
`Ciokue** means the same as **˥lo `tu "[very] many":
˥Hize ˥hiëtaq `ciokue pofaqvu.
˥Hize ˥hiëtaq ˥lo `tu pofaqvu.
"Now there are many nouveau riche."

˥Hize pofaqvu ˊzï ˥lo `tugaq.
˥Hize pofaqvu `ciokue.
"Now the nouveau riche are very many."

`Ciokue** is also an adverb meaning "very": **`ciokue xo "very good".

2.7 `Ce
The adverb **`ce** is frequently used with the meaning "then" or "after that":
˥Hiëlaq `chophio i ˥hë, `ce chi cho kuphio.
"After they have got money, they then go on to deal in stocks."

Text 3
A hospital incident
`Ihyölisianggaq ´zïku

Text

´Zangxene, ´zicini chaqlaq iqcang ´lo ´dugaq ´zïthi.	In Shanghai a few years ago something very big happened.
´Zï `ingher sïhuanggaq ´zïku.	It was an incident of infant death.
´Laqxe iqgaq `ihyö ´lisiang, sioning hiangchaqleci i ´hëne,	In a hospital, after babies were born,
´ze palaq iqbu `chwocïkodë.	they were all placed on a trolley.
Iqgaq iqgaq paxogaq.	They were placed one by one.
`Ingkene ´zï ´hiëtaq `cömenggaq ´vuzï `cokuhilagaq.	[The situation was that] there had to be specialist nurses to look after them.
Sioning khoqlaqne, ´vuzï ´jië ´hiëtaq caqzeng paq ´hila chiq ´na.	If the babies cried the nurses had the duty to give them milk.
´Hië iqthicïne, iqgaq ´vuzï tolaq chiq `congvegaq ´zengkuang, ´hi ´zïka siang chi ´ma ´ve chiq.	One day, a nurse, when it came time to eat lunch, wanted to go and buy food to eat.
´Hi ´jië taq iqgaq `sianghwodë ´zangle tang `konggaq sio `kuniang kang:	So she said to a young girl who had come up from the countryside to work:
´Ngune ´hize chi chiq ´velaq.	I'm now going to eat.
Teng´iqsiq ciasï ´hië sioning khoqne, ´nong ´jië paq ´hila chiq ´na.	After a while, if any babies cry, you give them milk.
´Nane `chongxolaq ´laqxe `changdekodë.	The milk has been made up and it's on the window sill.
Kuthaq iqsiqne, ´jië ´hiëtaq sioning khoqlaq.	After a while a some babies cried.
´Gaqgaq `sianghwo sio `kuniangne ´jië ´zong `changdekodë `nelaq iqbing ´maqzï,	This young country girl took a bottle of stuff from the window sill,
palaq ´nabingli ´jië paq sioning chiqlaq.	put it in milk bottles and gave it to the babies to drink.

ˊZaqjizang ˊgaqbing ˊmaqzïne ˊzï ˋsiodoq ˆhiaqsï.	In fact, this bottle of stuff was disinfectant liquid.
ˆHazï ˆbaqngesaqgaq.	It was also white.
ˋKo ˊgaqgaq ˊnane palaq iqcaq ˋchangdekodë.	It had been placed on the same window sill as the milk.
ˆLiangcaq ˆbingcï ˊzezï ˆbaqgaq.	Both bottles were white.
Suˊi ˊgaqnengka iq chiqhwochicï i ˆhëne,	So in this way, once it had been drunk,
ˊjië ˆhingchilaq ˋciokue sioning ˋcong ˊdoq.	then it caused the babies to be poisoned.
Iqgaq sioning sithaqleq.	One baby died.
Suˊi ˊgaqgaq ˊzïthi ˆhingchilaq ˆlo ˊdugaq ˋkuösï.	So this matter gave rise to a very big case.
ˆGaqgaqne ˆlaqxe ˋtangzïgaq ˊZangxe ˆhingsiang ˆlo ˊdugaq.	Its influence in Shanghai at the time was very great.

Glossary

ˊzangxe	Shanghai	N
ˊzi	before	N
ci	several	NUM
chaq	come out; happen	V
cang	[for events]	MEAS
ˊzïthi	thing; event	N
ˋingher	infant	N
sïhuang	death	N
ˊzïku	incident	N
ˆlaqxe	at	V; COV
ˋihyö	hospital	N
ˆlisiang	inside	N
ˆhiang	be born	V
cï	—	PART
ˊze	all	ADV
pa	place	V
ˆbu	[for vehicles]	MEAS
ˋchwocï	trolley; car; bus	N
ˋingke	should	V
ˋcömeng	specialty	N
ˊvuzï	nurse	N
ˋcoku	take care of	V
ˆhila	they	PRON
iqsiq	a while	NUM+N

khoq	cry	V
caqzeng	duty	N
paq	give; for	V; COV
chiq	eat; drink	V
ˊna	milk	N
`thicï	day	N
to	reach; arrive	V
`congve	lunch	N
ˊzengkuang	time	N
siang	think; want to	V
ˊma	buy	V
ˊve	food	N
taq	with; and	COV
`sianghwodë	countryside	N
ˊzang	go up; ascend	V
tang kong	work	V+N
`kuniang	girl	N
teng	wait	V
siq	moment	N
ciasï	if	CONJ
`chong	mix	V
`changde	window sill	N
thaq	fall	V
`sianghwo	countryside	N
ˊzong	from	COV
`ne	take	V
ˆbing	bottle of	MEAS
ˊmaqzï	thing	N
ˊnabing	milk bottle	N
ˆli	inside	N
ˊzaqjizang	in fact	N+N
`siodoq ˆhiaqsï	disinfectant	N+N
ˆbaqngesaq	white colour	N
ˊngesaq	colour	N
ˆliang	two	NUM
caq	[general for objects]	MEAS
ˆbingcï	bottle	N
ˆbaq	white	AV
ˊgaqnengka	this way; this kind	POINT+MEAS
ˆhwo	go down	V
ˆhingchi	cause	V
`cong ˊdoq	be poisoned	V+N
sithaq	die	V
ˊzang	[for legal cases]	MEAS
`kuösï	[legal] case	N
`tangzï	that time	N
ˆhingsiang	influence	N

Grammatical notes

3.1 Verb + cï

Cï can be used instead of the aspectual particle **laq** (2.2), but is less common. The use of **cï** is a feature of older generation speech, and in the speech of the younger generation it is largely replaced by **laq**.

ʼHiangchaqlecï "were born" is literally "be born + out + towards the speaker + aspectual particle". Shanghai prefers **ʼhiang** (Putonghua **yang**^{3}) for "be born" or "give birth", whereas Putonghua would use **sheng**^{1}.

3.2 Measures

Two of the measures in the text are not cognate with their Putonghua counterparts:

iqcang ʼzïthi	"an event"	= Putonghua **yi**^{1} **jian**^{4} **shi**^{4}
iqbu `chwocï	"a vehicle/car"	= Putonghua **yi**^{1} **liang**^{4} **che**^{1}

3.3 When

ʼZengkuang means "time" and is the equivalent of Putonghua **shi**^{2}**hou** and **shi**^{2}**jian**^{1}. It is commonly seen in the combination **gaq ʼzengkuang**, meaning "when":

Tolaq chiq `congvegaq ʼzengkuang, ʼhi chi ʼma ʼve chiq.
"When it came time to eat lunch, she went to buy something to eat."

3.4 And

There are several Shanghai equivalents of the Putonghua coverbs **gen**^{1}, **he**^{2} "with", "and": **taq, taqcï, `ko**. The last has already been met with in Text 1.

3.5 Clause-final laq

Like Putonghua **le**, particle **laq** may belong with the verb that precedes it (2.2) or with the entire clause that precedes it. If it belongs with a clause, then it means that the contents of that clause are a new set of circumstances that have just come into being, or that the set of circumstances is currently applicable. In such a case, **laq** can be considered almost an equivalent of "now":

ʼLoq ʼhylaq.
"It's raining [now, but it wasn't before]."
ʼNgu ʼhize chi chiq ʼvelaq.
"I'm going off to eat now."
ʼNa `chongxolaq.
"The milk has been mixed [and is now ready]."

Note that when a verb followed by **laq** occurs at the end of a clause, context will determine whether **laq** belongs with the verb or the entire clause:

ʼMocïziq iqcië chiqloqni sithaqlaq.
"Chairman Mao died in 1976."
ʼMocïziq sithaqlaq.
"Chairman Mao is [now] dead."
In the former case **laq** belongs with the verb and marks perfective aspect.

Cï (3.1), unlike **laq**, does not occur in clause-final position.

3.6 If

The most common word to express "if" is **ciasï**. The "if" clause may optionally terminate in **gaq ˆhehwo** or **ˊgaq saqhwo**, equivalent to Putonghua **de hua**[4]:
Ciasï hië sioning khoq, ˊnong paqhila chiq ˊna.
"If any babies cry, you give them some milk to drink."
Ciasï `sang ˊmobinggaq ˆhehwo, ˊnaneng ˆbe?
"If anyone gets sick, what'll we do?

3.7 Thaq

The verb **thaq** means "take off [clothes]", but it is most commonly heard as the second verb in a **verb + verb** compound, in which case it adds a sense of "away" or of being got rid of. That is the sense it has in the text when attached to the verb **si** "die".

3.8 Things

The equivalents of the English word "thing" are **ˊmaqzï** for concrete things (Putonghua **dong**[1]**xi**) and **ˊzïthi** for abstract things or affairs (Putonghua **shi**[4]).

Text 4
Highways
ˊDumwolu

Text

ˊZangxe ˊhize `ceng ˊlaqxe keci ˊliangdio ˊdumwolu.	Shanghai is currently constructing two highways.
Iqdione ˊzï ˊzong ˊHongjio `Cizang to ˊNgathegaq ˊHi'ölu.	One is from Hongqiao Airport to Yanan Rd on the Bund.
`Ehië iqdione ˊzï kuöchö ˊnöpoqgaq ˊZengtulu.	Another runs through the North-South Chengdu Rd.
ˊGaq ˊliangdio ˊmwolune, `pilangsiang ˊzïlaq cisaqve ˊzengcïhy ˊzangpaqvegaq ˊlopaqsing.	These two roads, alongside them live hundreds of thousands or even in excess of a million people.
Kaqmaq ˊgaq ˊliangdio ˊmwolugaq kecine tehy `cinghë ˊzïchy ˊmimogaq kezö'a, `ciothonggaq kezö, khengding ˊzï ˊhiëtaq xochïgaq.	So the construction of these two highways will certainly have advantages for the improvement of the future urban district area and the improvement of communications.
ˊDezï tehy ˊzïlaq ˊgaqgaq ˊmwolu `pilanggaq ˊlopaqsing ˊle kangchilene, ˊjiëzï ˊlo vaqligaq,	But as for the people living alongside the highway, it is very disadvantageous,
`inghue ˊgaqti ˊlopaqsingne, ˊjië io ˊdongchito ˊlo ˊhyögaq ˊdifang chi.	because these people have to move to very distant places.
ˊGaqgaq ˊdifangne, `senghuaq saqsï ˊze ˊmmaq `kengzangchi.	In these places none of the living facilities have kept pace.
Phizïkang `ihyö'a, `ciothong'a, ˊma sioche samaqzï ˊze ˊmmaq phebe xo.	For example hospitals, communications, [places for] selling food have not been provided properly.
Kaqmaq ˊnici ˊdugaq ˊning, ciasï to `emi, ciasï `sang ˊmobingne, khö ˊmobing ˊjië ˊzeng ˊvengdilaq.	So if old people go there, if they get sick, then seeing a doctor will be a problem.
`Ehië `thithi io ˊmasioche, siochezang ˊha ˊmmaq.	And furthermore, when they want to buy food every day, there isn't even a food market.
Su'i kang, ˊgaqcong ˊze ˊzï ˊvengdi.	So all these kinds of things are a problem.
ˊNici `chinggaq ˊningne, `thithi io ˊzanghwope.	Younger people will want to go to and from work every day.

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Ciasï ˊnong vaqhuetaq ˊdaq ciaqdaqchwogaq saqhwone, ˊjië io chaqle cheng `kongciochwo.	If you can't ride a bicycle, then you'll have to come out and catch public transport.
Cheng `kongciochwo ˊhië khuneng io cë `sekhaqcong, cë iqgaq `congdë, `ce cëtaqto `chwoze.	Catching public transport there is the possibility that you'll have to walk for three quarters of an hour or walk for an hour before you can reach the bus stop.
ˊHerchi `chwocïne ië ˊlo ˊgaqgaq, ˊlo so.	And furthermore the buses are very crowded and very few.
Su'ikangne, ˊhize ˊlopaqsing tehy ˊgaqgaq ˊdongchine ˊzï ˊlo ˊdëthonggaq.	So at present the people [regard] this moving as a big headache.

Glossary

`ceng	just	ADV
keci	construct; construction	V; N
ˊdio	[for long thing, not straight]	MEAS
ˊdumwolu	highway	V
ˊHongjio	Hongqiao	N
`cizang	airport	N
ˊNgathe	the Bund	N
ˊHi'ölu	Yanan Rd	N
`e	still; also	ADV
kuöchö	run through	V
ˊnö	South	N
poq	North	N
ˊzengtulu	Chengdu Rd	N
`pilangsiang	side	N
ˊzï	live	V
cisaq	several tens	NUM+NUM
ˊve	ten thousand	NUM
ˊzengcïhy	even	ADV
paq	hundred	NUM
lopaqsing	ordinary people	N
kaqmaq	thus	CONJ
tehy	with regard to	COV
ˊzïchy	city district	N
ˊmimo	area	N
kezö	improve; improvement	V; N
`ciothong	communication	N
khengding	certainly	ADV
xochï	advantage	N
ˊdezï	but	CONJ
tehy... le kangchile	as for...	COV... V+V
`pilang	side	N
vaqli	disadvantageous	AV

`inghue	because	CONJ
´gaqti	these	POINT+MEAS
´dongchi	move [residence]	V
ˆhyö	far	AV
´difang	place	N
`senghuaq	life	N
saqsï	facilities	N
´mmaq	not have; there is not	V
`kengzangchi	keep pace	V
phizïkang	for example	CONJ
sioche	foodstuffs	N
samaqzï	what?	N
phebe	provide	V
xo	good	AV
´nici	age	N
´ning	person	N
`emi	there	N
`sang ´mobing	get sick	V+N
khö ´mobing	see a doctor; cure an illness	V+N
´zeng	become	V
´vengdi	problem; question	N
`thithi	every day	N
siochezang	food market	N
su´ikang	so	CONJ
´nici `ching	young in age	N+AV
´zanghwope	go to and from work	V+V+N
´zangpe	start work	V+N
ˆhwope	finish work	V+N
ciasï... gaq saqhwo	if	CONJ... PART+N
chaqle	come out	V
cheng	catch [transport]	V
`kongciochwo	public transport	N
khuneng	possible; possibility	V; N
cë	walk	V
khacong	quarter hour	N
`congdë	hour	N
cëtaqto	can reach	V
`chwoze	bus stop	N
ˆherchi	furthermore	CONJ
ië	also	ADV
´gaq	crowded	AV
so	few	AV
´dëthong	headache; have a headache	N; AV

Grammatical notes

4.1 `Ceng ˥laqxe + verb

In **1.13** it was pointed out that **˥laqxe** (or any of the other "be at" verbs) marks the aspect of a following verb as continuous. Optionally, **`ceng** may precede the "be at" verb:

˦Zangxe `ceng ˥laqxe keci ˥liangdio ˦dumwolu.

"Shanghai is just [in the process of] constructing two highways."

4.2 Numerals above ten

The formation of numbers above ten in Shanghai is mostly analogous to that in Putonghua. The higher numeral-formants are:

paq "hundred"
`chi "thousand"
˦ve "ten thousand"

However, there are some points to be noted about the "tens":

1. "Twenty" is a special word, **˦nie**; a form analogous to Putonghua **er⁴shi** does not exist in normal speech.
2. Even though "ten" is **zaq**, the numbers 30 to 90 are formed with **saq**:

`sesaq "30"
sïsaq "40"
ciësaq "90"

But if another digit follows, **zaq** is used:

`sezaqiq "31"
sïzaqni "42"
ciëzaqcië "99"

Note that "2" in the "units" column of a larger number is **˦ni**, not **˥liang**

˦zaqni "12"
˦nieni "22"
`sezaqni "32"

If a number from 10 to 19 forms part of a larger number, then unlike Putonghua, the "1" is not expressed:

iqpaq ˦zaq "110" Putonghua **yi¹bai² yi¹shi**
˥liangpaq ˦zaqni "212" Putonghua **er⁴bai² yi¹shi˦er⁴**

4.3 Listing items

The particle **a** may be attached to items in a list:

Tehy ˦zïchygaq kezö'a, `ciothonggaq kezö, khengding ˦zï ˥hiëtaq xochïgaq.

"It will certainly be advantageous to the improvement of the urban area and the improvement of communications."

`Ihyö'a, `ciothong'a, ˦ma sioche samaqzï ˦ze ˦mmaq phebe xo.

"Hospitals, communications, sale of food, and other such things — none of these have been catered properly for."

Notice the use of **samaqzï** at the end of the list to mean "etc." or "and other such things".

4.4 As for...
The construction **tehy... ˥le kang[chile]** means "as for..." or "speaking of...". The Putonghua equivalent is **dui⁴yu²... lai² shuo¹[qilai]**:
Tehy ˥opaqsing ˥le kangchile, ˊjiëzī ˥lo vaqligaq.
"As for the ordinary people, it's very disadvantageous."

Chile is one of the "directions" discussed in **1.12**. As in Putonghua, these "directions" are often metaphorical rather than concrete, so that **chile** means "begin" rather than "rise off the ground". Here **kangchile** means "begin to speak of" or "raise the matter of".

4.5 Pointer + ti
A pointer is followed by a measure appropriate to the unsuing noun (**1.5**) if the noun represents a single item, but if the noun has a plural sense, then this is marked by replacing the measure with **ti** (cf. Putonghua **xie¹**):

ˊgaqgaq ˊning	"this person"	**ˊgaqti ˊning**	"these people"
ˋedio ˊmwolu	"that road"	**ˋeti ˊmwolu**	"those roads"
˥hali'iqgaq ˊdifang	"which place?"	**˥hali'iqti ˊdifang**	"which places?"

4.6 Go to, come to
"Go to..." and "come to..." may be expressed as **to... chi** and **to... ˥le** (cf. Putongua **dao⁴... qu⁴** and **dao⁴... lai²**):
to ˥lo ˥hyögaq ˊdifang chi
"go to very distant places"

In the example in the text, **to** is part of a **verb + verb** compound:
ˊdongchito ˥lo ˥hyögaq ˊdifang chi
"move to very distant places"

4.7 ˊMmaq + verb
The negative form corresponding to **verb + laq** (particle) is **ˊmmaq + verb** (cf. Putonghua **verb + le** and **mei²you³ + verb**):
ˋSenghuaq saqsī phebe xolaq.
"Living facilities have been properly catered for."
ˋSenghuaq saqsī ˊmmaq phebe xo.
"Living facilities have not been properly catered for."

As in Putonghua, the particle does not appear in the negative. However, note the following example, involving **ˋemmaq** "still hasn't", in which **laq** may appear, corresponding to Putonghua **ne**:
Putonghua: **Ta¹ hai² mei² lai² ne.**
"He still hasn't come".
Shanghai: **˥Hi ˋemmaq ˥lelaq.**

4.8 ˊMobing
In Putonghua **mao²bing⁴** means a "fault", but the Shanghai cognate, **ˊmobing**, means "illness".

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4.9 Also, even

ˊHa, like Putonghua **ye**[3], corresponds both to English "also" and "even", depending on the context. When **ˊha** means "even", the topic of the clause may be preceded by **ˊli** (Putonghua **lian**[2]):

[ˊLi] siochezang ˊha ˊmmaq.

There isn't even a food market.

4.10 If

As mentioned in **3.6**, an "if" clause may end with **gaq ˊhaqhwo** or **gaq saqhwo**. The text contains an example of the latter:

Ciasï vaqhuetaq ˊdaq ciaqdaqchwogaq saqhwo, ˊjië io cheng `kongciochwo.

"If one cannot ride a bicycle, then one must catch public transport."

4.11 Verb + taq + verb

If two verbs are linked by **taq** (Putonghua **de**), then **taq** carries the meaning of "can":

`thingtong	"listen and understand"
`thingtaqtong	"be able to understand"
cëto `chwoze	"walk to the bus stop"
cëtaqto `chwoze	"be able to walk to the bus stop"

In the negative form ("cannot"), **taq** is replaced by **vaq**:

`thingvaqtong	"can't understand"
cëvaqto `chwoze	"can't walk as far as the bus stop"

4.12 `Ce

`Ce, as well as meaning "and then" (**2.7**), may also be equivalent to Putonghua **cai**[2] "then and only then":

Io cë iqgaq `congdë, `ce cëtaqto `chwoze.

"You have to walk for an hour before you can reach the bus stop."

Text 5
The one-child policy
ˊDoqsang cïny cengchaq

Text

`Congkoq ˊhize ˊzaqhing ˊdoqsang cïny cengchaq.	China is at present carrying out a one-child policy.
ˊGaqgaqne tehy khongcï ˊningkhëgaq `cengcangne ˊzï ˊhië xochïgaq.	This has advantages for controlling the increase in population.
ˊDezï tehy sioninggaq `cianglene ˊzï ˊlo vaqligaq,	But for children's future it is very disadvantageous,
`inghue ˊdoqsang cïny, iqkameng caqhiëtaq iqgaq sioning.	because in the case an only child, there's only one child in the whole family.
Su'ine iqka ˊlosio ˊze ˊhuelohi cö.	Thus the whole family, young and old, revolves round him.
ˊHianiang, cuvu cumu, ˊngakong ˊngabu, loqgaq ˊning ˊhuelo iqgaq sioning cö.	Father and mother, paternal grandparents and maternal grandparents, six people revolve round one child.
ˊHiëji ˊzï tehy ˊdisede, cuvu cumu, ˊngakong ˊngabu tehy sioningne.	It especially concerns [the attitude of] the third generation, the grandparents, towards the child.
Sioning kang `tong, ˊhila ˊjiqte vaqhue ˊmang `sigaq.	The child says "East" and they absolutely cannot go towards the West.
Sioning chi ˊdoqsï, ˊnici ˊlo ˊdugaq ˊngakong ˊngabu `kenglaq ˊhëdë `panghi `pe `sïpo.	When the child goes to school, the old grandparents follow behind him carrying his bookbag on their backs for him.
Oqlisiang phizïkang chiq ˊve, ˊma ˊloqkhue ˊdubakuaqgaq saqhwo,	At home, for example, at meals, if six chops have been bought,
sioning khu'i io chiq cikhue ˊjië chiq cikhue, khu'i chiq ˊloqkhue.	the child may eat as many as he wants. He can eat six.
ˊHer ˊduning chiq kuaqdë.	And the adults eat the bones.
Su'i kang ˊgaqnengkagaq sioning `ciangle ˊduchilene io ˊle kuöli ˊgaqgaq koqciane, tiqchiaq ˊzï `me khuengnegaq.	So in the future when this kind of child grows up, and will come to run the country, it will be really difficult.

ˊHer ˋ Congkoq ˋciangle io ˋkopaq ˊgaqnengkagaq iqjyng ˊning ˊle kuöne, ˊgaqgaq ˊzidu tiqchiaq ˊhazï ˋme ˊzeng ˊvengdigaq.

And when China in the future will be handed over to be run by this bunch of people, its future will certainly be very problematic.

Glossary

ˋCongkoq	China	N
ˊzaqhing	carry out	V
ˊdoqsang	have only one [child]	V
cïny	children	N
cengchaq	policy	N
khongcï	control	V
ˊningkhë	population	N
ˋcengcang	increase	V; N
ˋciangle	future	N
iqkameng	the whole family	NUM+MEAS+N
caq	only	ADV
iqka	the whole family	NUM+MEAS
ˊlosio	old and young	AV+AV
ˊhuelo	around	COV
cö	turn; revolve	V
ˊhianiang	parents	N
cuvu	paternal grandfather	N
cumu	paternal grandmother	N
ˊngakong	maternal grandfather	N
ˊngabu	maternal grandmother	N
ˊhieji	especially	ADV
ˊdi	[ordinal marker]	—
ˊde	generation	N
ˋtong	East	N
ˊjiqte	absolutely	ADV
ˊhue	can	V
ˊmang	go towards; towards	V; COV
ˋsi	West	N
ˊdoqsï	study	V+N
ˋpang	for; to	COV
ˋpe	carry on the back	V
ˋsipo	bag for carrying schoolbooks	N
oqlisiang	home	N
chiq ˊve	eat	V+N
khue	[for things in lumps]	MEAS
ˊdubakuaq	chop	N
saqhwo	if	N
khuˊi	can; may	V
ˊher	and furthermore	CONJ
ˊduning	adult	N
kuaqdë	bone	N
ˊduchile	grow up	V
kuöli	run; control	V

koqcia	country	N
tiqchiaq	really	ADV
`me	very	ADV
khuengne	difficult	AV
`ko	hand over	V
´jyng	crowd of; group of	` MEAS
kuō	run; control	V
´zidu	future; future path	N

Grammatical notes

5.1 Verb + ˥o

The verb **˥o** does not occur independently, and thus might also be considered a particle. It is appended to another verb, and denotes fixedness, rather like Putonghua **zhu**[4]:

ue	"surround"	**uelo**	"surrounding"
te	"towards"	**telo**	"facing"

5.2 Ordinals

Ordinals are formed by placing **´di** before numerals:

´disegaq "the third"

Note **´dinigaq** "the second"; **´ni** is used instead of **˥iang**.

5.3 If

In **3.6** and **4.10** it was pointed out that an "if" clause may optionally end in **gaq ˥hehwo** or **gaq saqhwo**. Alternatively, one of these clause endings may be enough to indicate conditionality without using an "if" word such as **ciasï**:

˥Ma ˥loqkhue ´dubakuaqgaq saqhwo, sioning khu'i chiq ˥loqkhue.

"If six chops are bought, the child can eat six of them."

5.4 Question words used as indefinites

This text contains an example of a question word, **ci** "how many", used as an indefinite (**1.15**). If the same question word appears in two consecutive clauses, it will have an indefinite meaning:

Sioning io chiq cikhue ´dubakuaq, ´jië chiq cikhue.

"The child eats however many chops he wants."

˥Nong ke samaqzï, ´ngu ´jië ke samaqzï.

"I'll choose whatever you choose."

5.5 Very

Besides **˥o** (**1.6**) and **`ciokue** (**2.6**), another adverb meaning "very" is **`me**:

`me khuengne "very difficult"

`me ´zeng ´vengdi "very much becomes a problem"

5.6 In order to

˥Le, like Putonghua **lai**[2], can mean "in order to" in certain contexts:

`Congkoq `ciangle io `kopaq ´gaqnengkagaq ´ning ˥le kuō.

China in the future will be handed over to this kind of people [in order] to be governed.

Text 6
ˊHioqsaq
The bathhouse

Text

ˋTenglaq ˊZangxene, ˊlangthi ˋcödugaq ˊvengdi ˊjiëzï ˊmmaq ˆbefaq ˊda ˆhioq,	In Shanghai in the winter the biggest problem is that there's no way to bathe,
ˋinghue ˋciokue ˊningka oqlisiang ˊmmaq ˆhioqkang.	because many people don't have bathtubs at home.
ˊHiëlaq ˆhioqkangne, ˆhe ˊmmaq ˊniqsïchiq.	[Even if] they had a bathtub, they still don't have a water heater.
Su'i kangne, ˊlangthi ˊda ˆhioq ˊjië ˊlo ˊzeng ˊvengdigaq.	So in winter bathing becomes very much a problem.
ˊNingkane ˊjië caqxo to ˊngadë ˆhioqsaqli chi ˊda.	People can only go to an outside bathhouse to bathe.
Kaqmaq iqgaq ˋchyne, caq ˆhiëtaq ˊliangcaq ˆhuaqce ˋsecaq ˆhioqsaq.	Well, in one district there are only two or three bathhouses.
Su'i kang ˋciokue ˊning ˊze io ˋongto ˋemitaq chi, ˊda ˆhioqne ˊjië ˊlo ˊgaqgaq.	So many people all have to converge on that place, and bathing is very crowded.
ˋSi io ˆbade ˊma ˋphiocï.	First you have to queue up to buy a ticket.
ˊMaxo ˋphiocï, ˋnexo ˊzëcï, ˋe'io ˆbade.	When you have bought your ticket and taken your number chip, you still have to queue.
ˋLinglaq ˋizang ˆba ˊlo ˊzanggaq ˊde tenglaqxe.	Carrying your clothes, you stand on a long queue waiting.
Iqzaq tengto ˊlisiang ˆhië ˊning chaqlene, ˋce khu'i iqgaq iqgaq cingchi.	You wait until someone inside comes out, and then can you go in one by one.
Cingchilaq, ˋce io teng,	When you've gone in you have to wait again,
ˋinghue ˊdaxo ˆhioqgaq ˊning ˋizang ˋe ˊmmaq ˋchöxo.	Because people who've bathed still haven't got dressed.

Su'i kangne, ˊnong io teng ˊningka ˋizang ˋchöxo, ˊmaqzï ˋnechaqle, ˋsiangcï ˋkhongchaqle.	So, you have to wait till someone has put their clothes on, taken their things out, and the locker is emptied out.
ˊZöhë ˊnong ˋce khu'i thaq ˋizang pacingchi.	After that, then can you take off your clothes and put them in.
Teng ˊnong ˋizang ˊze thaqxo ˊboto ˊlisiang ˊdahioqgaq ˊvangkelaq, ˊhe'io teng,	When you've taken off all your clothes and go to the bathing room inside, you still have to wait,
ˋinghue ˊhehiëtaq ˊning ˊlaqxe ˊda ˊhioq, ˊmmaq chaqle.	because there are still people bathing and they haven't come out.
Io tengto ˊningka ˊdaxo, chaqlelaq, ˊnong ˋcexo cingchi.	You have to wait till people have bathed and come out, and only then do you go in.
ˊGaqnengka iqgong ˊdake io ˊliangsegaq ˋcongdë.	This way it takes altogether about two or three hours.

Glossary

ˊlangthi	winter	N
ˋcö	most	ADV
ˊbefaq	method; way	N
ˊda ˊhioq	bathe	V+N
ˊningka	people	N
ˊhioqkang	bath tub	N
ˊhe	still	ADV
ˊniqsïchiq	water heater	N
caqxo	can only	ADV
ˊngadë	outside	N
ˊhioqsaq	bath house	N
ˊda	bathe	V
ˋchy	district	N
ˊhuaqce	or	ADV
ˋong	crowd together	V
to... chi	go to...	V... V
ˋemitaq	there	N
ˋsi	first	ADV
ˊbade	queue	V+N
ˋphiocï	ticket	N
ˊzëcï	number chip	N
ˋling	carry	V
ˋizang	clothes	N
ˊzang	long	AV
laqxe	—	PART
iqzaq	all the time; all the way	ADV
tengto	wait till	V
cing	enter	V

`chö	put on [clothes]	V
`siangcï	box	N
`khong	empty	AV
´zöhë	then; after that	CONJ
thaq	take off [clothes]	V
´pacingchi	put in	V
´bo	go; run	V
´vangke	room	N
`cexo	only then	ADV
iqgong	altogether	ADV
´dake	approximately; probably	ADV

Grammatical notes

6.1 The seasons
The names of the seasons are:

`chengthi	"spring"
´niqthi	"summer" (preferred to **´hwothi**)
`chiëthi	"autumn"
´langthi	"winter" (preferred to **`tongthi**)

6.2 Still
The equivalent of Putonghua **hai²** "still" is **´he** or **`e**. These are variant forms of the same word. They occasionally form a single contour with the following verb.

6.3 No choice but to
To say that "there is no choice but to" do something, one uses the adverb **caqxo**:
´Ningka caqxo to ´ngadë chi ´da ´hioq.
"People have no choice but to go out to bathe."

6.4 Or
Just as Putonghua has two equivalents of "or", depending on whether one is asking a question (**hai²shi**) or making a statement (**huo⁴zhe⁵**), so Shanghai also distinguishes between **´hezï** and **´huaqce**:
`Hi ´zï `Congkoqning ´hezï ´Zaqpengning?
"Is he Chinese or Japanese?"
´Hi ´zï `Congkoqning ´huaqce ´Zaqpengning.
"He's either Chinese or Japanese."

6.5 Here, there, where?
These nouns, related to the three pointers, are:

´gaqtaq	"here"	
`etaq	"there"	Also: **`emitaq, `emi**
´halitaq	"where?"	Also: **´hali, sadifang**

6.6 Verb + laqxe
Suffixed to a verb, **laqxe** marks a state of rest (durative aspect), and is often used with verbs of position:

tenglaqxe "waiting"
ˊzulaqxe "sitting"
ˇliqlaqxe "standing"

6.7 Clause as background to a following clause
A clause in which the particle **laq** occurs — usually marking the verb in that clause — may be a background to what happens in the next clause:
`Linglaq `izang, ˇba ˇlo ˊzanggaq ˊde.
"Carrying your clothes, you stand on a very long queue."

Cingchilaq, `ce io teng.
"When you've gone in, you have to wait again."
Cingchi "go in" has to happen before the waiting can begin.

ˊBoto ˊdahioqgaq ˊvangkelaq, ˇhe'io teng.
"When you've gone to the bathing room, you still have to wait."
This example is less usual, for **laq** marks the whole clause rather than just the verb (**ˇboto**).

ˊHiëlaq ˇhioqkangne, ˇhe ˊmmaq ˊniqsïchiq.
"[Even if] there were a bathtub, there is still no hot water system."
In this case the background is hypothetical, since the following clause represents something that does not exist.

6.8 Verb + xo
Xo placed after another verb often indicates that the action has been finished or successfully accomplished:
ˊmaxo "finish buying"
`nexo "accomplish the act of taking"
ˊdaxo "finish bathing"
`chöxo "finish putting on"
thaqxo "finish taking off"

Text 7
The Efendi asks for leave
Avedi chingka

Text

Avedine, ˊzï `Singciang ˊVihu'erzoq ˊzösaq `tangcong iqgaq ˊlo `chongminggaq ˊning.	The Efendi is a very intelligent man in the legends of the Uygurs of Xinjiang.
ˊHi `cömengne, ˊhue ˊjiongning cu xo ˊzïthi, `pang ˊjiongning chaq chi.	His specialty is doing good deeds for the poor, and avenging wrongs for the poor.
ˊGaqgaq kuzïne, ˊzï kang Avedi ˊlaqxe ˊVengxwo ˊDakaqminggaq ˊzengkuang.	This story is about the Efendi in the time of the Cultural Revolution.
ˊHine ˊzëto `phiphö, su'i kang ˊjië paq ˊningka ˊlongto ˊniëbangli chi ˊlodong.	He was criticised and so was sent to the countryside ["into the cowsheds"] to do labour.
ˊLodongne, ˊhi ˊzaqze ˊzï culaq chiqliqsaqlaq.	The labour, to tell the truth, he did till he dropped from exhaustion.
Iqni ië iqni ˊgaqnengka cukuchi.	He did it like this year after year.
ˊMmaq iqthi xo `siësiq.	There wasn't one single day he could rest.
Su'ine, ˊhi koqzaq chiqvaqsiolaq.	So he felt he couldn't stand it any more.
ˊHi ˊjië `pang ˊdecang chingka.	He asked the brigade leader for leave.
ˊDecang vaqdong'i.	The brigade leader didn't agree.
ˊDecang kang: ˊNong piqsy `thithi io ˊlodong.	The brigade leader said: You must work every day.
Ciqku ˊhëdële ˊhië iqthicïne, ˊhi ˊzaqze chiqvaqsiolaq.	As a result, later there was a day when he really couldn't stand it and more.
ˊHi ˊjië ˊmmaq ˊbwochile.	He didn't get out of bed.
Tolaq `conglangsiang ˊdecang ˊjië ˊle ˊmenghilaq.	At noon the brigade leader came to ask him about it.
ˊHi kang: Avedi, ˊnong `cingco cu sa ˊmmaq chi ˊlodong'a?	He said: Efendi, why haven't you gone to work today?
ˊHi kang: ˊNgu chingku kalaq.	He said: I've asked for leave.

ˊDecang kang: ˊNong `pang saning chingkagaq?	The brigade leader said: Who did you ask leave from?
ˊHi kang: ˊNgu `pang ˊMocïziq chingkagaq.	He said: I asked Chairman Mao for leave.
ˊDecang kang: ˊNong ˊnaneng `pang ˊMocïziq chingka faqcï'a?	The brigade leader said: How did you ask leave of Chairman Mao?
ˊHi kang: ˊNo, ˊna vaqzï `thithi cio'ngu telo ˊMocïziq ˊziang co chingzï e ˊhuepomaq?	He said: Well, don't you tell me every day to ask for instructions and deliver reports morning and evening facing Chairman Mao's portrait?
Kaqmaq ˊngu ˊjië ˊgaqnengka `pang ˊMocïziq chingkagaqia.	So I asked for leave from Chairman Mao in this way.
ˊDecang iqsiang ˊha ˊmmaq sa ˊhehwo xo kang.	The brigade leader thought for a moment but had no words at all to say.
Kaqmaq ˊdecang kang: ˊNong `pang ˊMocïziq chingkamaq, ˊMocïziq kang samaqzï'a?	Well, the brigade leader said: If you asked for leave from Chairman Mao, what did Chairman Mao say?
ˊHi kang: ˊMocïziq kang ˊniang'ngu `siësiq ˊngthi.	He said: Chairman Mao said I should take five days off.
ˊDecang kang: ˊNong ˊnaneng siotaq ˊMocïziq ˊniangnong `siësiq ˊngthi'a?	The brigade leader said: How do you know Chairman Mao told you to take five days off?
ˊHi kang: ˊNo, ˊnong khö ˊgaqfoq ˊziang:	He said: Well, you look at this portrait:
ˊMocïziq `xuesë ˊngu ˊzijing.	"Chairman Mao beckons me forward." [*title of a commonly seen portrait of Mao*]
ˊMocïziq iqcaq së `senglaq ˊzidë, cengxo ˊngcaq sëcïmaqdë.	Chairman Mao is stretching forth one hand, exactly five fingers.
ˊGaqgaq ˊjiëzï kang ˊniang'ngu `siësiq ˊngthi.	This is saying that I should take five days off.
ˊDecang ˊha ˊmmaq ˊhehwo xo kang.	The brigade leader could say nothing at all.
Caqxo ˊbothaqlaq.	All he could do was walk off.

Glossary

Avedi	Efendi [Moslem wise man]	N
`Singciang	Xinjiang	N

ˊVihu'erzoq	Uighur nationality	N+N
ˊzōsaq	legend	N
ˋtangcong	among	N
ˋchongming	intelligent	AV
ˊhue	for	COV
ˊjiong	poor	AV
chaq chi	vent one's feelings	V+N
kuzï	story	N
ˊvengxwo	culture	N
kaqming	revolution	N
ˊda	great [only in compounds]	—
ˊzēto	be subject to	V
ˋphiphō	criticism	N
paq	by; undergo	COV
ˊlong	do	V
ˊlongto	send off to	V
ˊniëbang	cowshed [here means "countryside"]	N
ˊlodong	labour	N
ˊzaqze	in fact	ADV
chiqliq	tired	AV
saqlaq	extremely	PVI
ˋsiësiq	rest	V
koqzaq	feel	V
chiqvaqsio	can't stand	V
ˊdecang	brigade leader	N
chingka	ask for leave	V+N
ˊdong'i	agree	V
piqsy	must	V
ciqku	result	N
ˊhëdële	afterwards	N
ˊbwo	climb; get up	V
chi	rise	V
ˋconglangsiang	noon	N
ˋcingco	today	N
cu sa	why? what for?	V+N
saning	who?	N
ˊMo	Mao	N
cïziq	chairman	N
ˊnaneng	why? how? what way?	N
faqcï	way; method	N
ˊno	well	CONJ
ˊna	you [plural]	PRON
telo	facing	COV
ˊziang	portrait	N
co	early	AV
chingzï	ask for instructions	V+N
e	late	AV
ˊhuepo	deliver a report	V+N
ia	[exclamation]	PART

sa	what?	N
˥hehwo	words	N
maq	—	PART
ˊniang	allow; cause	V
siotaq	know	V
foq	[for portraits]	MEAS
ˋxuesë	wave one's hand	V+N
ˊzijing	go forward; advance	V
së	hand	N
ˋseng	extend	V
ˊzidë	front	N
cengxo	just; exactly	ADV
sëcïmaqdë	finger	N
˥bothaq	walk away	V

Grammatical notes

7.1 Place words

ˋTangcong means "between" or "among", though in the example in this text it translates better as "in".

A few other place words were listed in **1.4**. Here is a fuller, but by no means complete list, some of which have already appeared in the texts:

ˋkodë	**ˊzangdë**	**˥angdë**	**˥ang**	"on top"
˥hwodë				"underneath"
˥lisiang	**˥li**			"inside"
ˊngadë				"outside"
ˊzidë				"in front"
˥hëdë				"behind"
ˋpilang	**ˋpidë**			"beside"
temi				"opposite"
cumi				"left"
˥hiëmi				"right"
ˋtongmi				"East side"
ˊnömi				"South side"
ˋsimi				"West side"
poqmi				"North side"

7.2 "Passive"

Shanghai has a construction similar to the Putonghua **bei**[4] construction, in which the equivalent of **bei**[4] is **paq**. Thus the order of elements in the clause is **patient + paq + agent + verb**:

Avedi paq ˊningka ˥longto ˊniëbangli.
"The Efendi was sent to the countryside."

Here the agent is the non-specific **ˊningka** "people". Putonghua would use the non-specific agent **ren**[3] or even no agent at all. In Shanghai an agent must be expressed.

7.3 Verb + laq + resultative clause
In **1.11** it was mentioned that **laq** following a verb can have a resultative function, meaning "in such a way that". Thus the construction **verb + laq + clause** means that the verb was done in such a way that the contents of the clause resulted:
ʼHi ˊzaqze ˊzï culaq chiqliqsaqlaq.
"He in fact was doing it to the extent that [= till] he was utterly exhausted."

In such cases the particle **taq** (Putonghua **de**) may be used instead of **laq**.

7.4 Post-verbal intensifier saqlaq
Saqlaq, suffixed to an adjectival verb, means "extremely", "utterly". It is much stronger than the adverb **ʼlo** "very": **chiqliq** "tired", **chiqliqsaqlaq** "utterly exhausted".

7.5 Periods of the day
A few of the periods into which the day is divided are:

cozengdë or **colangsiang**	"morning (early)"
ˊzangpöniq	"morning (am)"
`conglangsiang	"noon"
ʼhwopöniq	"afternoon"
ʼhiali	"evening", "night"

7.6 ˊZï... gaq
Shanghai has a **ˊzï... gaq** construction like the **shi**[4]**... de** of Putonghua, which focuses on a word or phrase (often place, manner or time) that precedes the verb. The focused phrase may be preceded by **ˊzï**, but often **ˊzï** is omitted:
ʼNong [ˊzï] `pang saning chingkagaq?
"From whom was it that you asked leave?"
ʼNgu [ˊzï] `pang ʼMocïziq chingkagaq.
"It was from Chairman Mao that I asked leave."
In the former sentence the focus is on **`pang saning** "from whom?", and in the latter on **`pang ʼMocïziq** "from Chairman Mao".

This is different from, though perhaps related to the clause-final **gaq** mentioned in **1.16**. While the **gaq** described here focuses on some pre-verbal element, that mentioned in **1.16** merely adds a tone of certainty to the clause. An example is seen in Text 6:
ʼLangthi ˊda ʼhioq ʼlo ˊzeng ˊvengdigaq.
"Bathing in winter becomes a real problem."

7.7 Particles maq, va
Maq can function as a particle marking rhetorical questions (usually negative):
ʼNa vaqzï `thithi cioʼngu co chingzï e ʼhuepomaq?
"Didn't you tell me every day to ask for instructions and deliver reports morning and evening?"
(Implication: Of course you did)

The particle for forming ordinary questions (Putonghua **ma**) is **va**:
ʼNong siotaqva?
"Do you know?"

Contrast:
ˊNong vaqsiotaqmaq?
"Didn't you know that?"

Va is also equivalent to Putonghua **ba**, marking a suggestion:
Aqlaq ˆhuechiva.
"Let's go back."

Maq can also mark an "if" clause, being equivalent to **gaq ˆhehwo** or **gaq saqhwo (3.6, 4.10, 5.3)**:
ˆNong `pang ˆMocïziq chingkamaq, ˆMocïziq kang samaqzïˇa?
"If you asked for leave from Chairman Mao, what did Chairman Mao say?"

7.8 Particle ia
Ia is an exclamatory clause-final particle:
ˆNgu ˆjië[zï] ˆgaqnengka `pang ˆMocïziq chingkagaqia.
"So it was in this way that I asked Chairman Mao for leave."
This sentence ends in two particles: exclamatory **ia**, preceded by **gaq**. **Gaq** focuses attention on **ˆgaqnengka** "in this way" (7.6).

7.9 Question words used as indefinites
Question words have indefinite meaning (1.15, 5.4) when they occur in negative clauses:
ˆDecang ˆmmaq sa ˆhehwo xo kang.
"The brigade leader did not have any words he could say."
Here **sa**, usually "what?", means "any".

7.10 Xo + verb
Xo preceding a verb may mean "able to":
ˆDecang ˆha ˆmmaq ˆhehwo xo kang.
"The brigage leader could say nothing at all."
ˆMmaq iqthi xo `siësiq.
"There wasn't one single day he could rest."

7.11 Thaq
This text contains another example of **verb + thaq** (3.7): **ˆbo** means "walk", "run", but **ˆbothaq** means "walk away", "run away".

7.12 Verb + direction
Cukuchi in the sentence **Iqni ië iqni ˆgaqnengka cukuchi** "He did it like this year after year" is an example of **verb + direction (1.12)**. In this case **kuchi** "go past" refers to the passing years.

7.13 Yesterday, today, tomorrow

ˊzoqniq	"yesterday"	**`cingco**	"today"
ˊmingco	"tomorrow"		

The equivalent terms for years are:

ˊjiëni	"last year"	**`cingni**	"this year"
`kheni	"next year"		

Text 8
Traditional Shanghai houses
ˊZaqkhumeng

Text

ˊZangxene ˊzī cheng `cing `cī ˊdi.	Shanghai is a place where every inch of land is worth money.
Su'i kang, ˊzīvang ˊlo cingcanggaq.	So housing is very scarce.
Kaqmaq iqka `sede ˊning ˊzī iqtho ˊvangcī, ˊzengcīhy ˊzī iqke ˊvangcīgaqne ˊhazī ˊlo ˊzangcigaq.	Well, three generations of a family living in a single set of rooms, or even one [family] living in a single room is very common.
Kaqmaq ˊZangxe `cō tihinggaq cicoqne ˊjiëzī ˊzaqkhumeng.	Well, the most typical structure in Shanghai is the *zaqkhumeng*.
ˊZaqkhumengne iqpesing ˊzī `sezang `sehwo, ˊha ˊjiëzī `congsiangvang, `sisiangvang, `tongsiangvang, `ce `kazang ˊdingcīke.	*Zaqkhumeng* are usually three upstairs, three downstairs, and also the central wing, the West wing, the East wing, as well as the room on the stairs.
Kaqmaq, ˊling'ngane ˊhiëtaq `konghionggaq sade, `thicing, codëke.	Well, besides that there's the balcony, the courtyard and the kitchen, which are for common use.
Ceng `inghue ˊhiëtaq `konghionggaq ˊdifangne,	Because there are places for common use,
su'i kang `cingzang ˊhuetaq ˊhingchi ˊmoteng.	often it can lead to disagreements.
`Tongka ˊdifang cōlaq `tulaq, `sika ˊdifang solaq,	One family ["family on the East"] occupies more space, another family ["family on the West"] occupies less space,
su'i `cingzang io chosiangmwo.	so often there will be arguments.
ˊGaqgaq ˊzī ˊzaqkhumeng vaqxogaq ˊdifang.	This is the disavantage ["bad aspect"] of the *zaqkhumeng*.
ˊDezïne ˊzaqkhumeng ˊha ˊhiëtaq ˊzaqkhumenggaq `iëti.	But the *zaqkhumeng* also has the *zaqkhumeng's* good points.
ˊJiëzī kang ˊlingcycīci ciasīkang `siangchī xogaq saqhwone,	That is to say, among neighbours, if they get along well,
ˊzīlaq iqdone `me ˊhiëtaq co'inggaq.	living together there's a lot of cooperation.

ˊHiëjizï ˊlonining, ciasï `sang ˊmoving'a, ˆhuaqce sagaq, congkue ˆhiëtaq ˊning `pang ˊmanggaq.	Especially old people, if they get sick or whatever, there's always people to help.
Kaqmaq, tolaq `thiniqgaq ˊzengkuangne, ˊzaqkhumeng ˊvangcïlisianggaq ˊningne, ˊze `pölaq `tengcï to ˆlongdangli ˆle ˊzeng `fongliang.	Well, when the hot weather arrives, the people in the *ˊzaqkhumeng* rooms all move their chairs into the laneways to get cool.
ˊGaqzengkuangne khözangchi, iqlongdang ˊziang pa `thedë iqhianggaq.	Then looking at it, the whole lane looks as though market stalls have been set up.
ˊLo vaqhiakuögaq.	It's very inelegant.
ˊDezïne ˊgaqgaq ˊzï ˊZangxe iqgaq ˊdaqhiëgaq `fongcing.	But this is a scene peculiar to Shanghai.
Kaqmaq saningka oqlisiang ciasï ˊnö'ng, ˊnicï ˊdebanghiëlaqne, talaq ˊnöbanghië, ˊnybanghië ˆhuelene, iqlongdanggaq ˊning ˊze `tinglocï khö.	Well, in anyone's home, if their daughter or son has fallen in love and brings home a boyfriend of girlfriend, all the people in the lane observe.
ˊHiëjizï ˊgaqcong ˆbubumamane `tenglaqxe ˆbingdë ˆlengcoq.	It's especially this kind of gossip that finds fault with people.
ˊZengcïhy ˆbotaqchi taq ˊningka `tangmi chaq cï'i,	It may even reach the point where they may express their opinions to people personally,
ˊlongtaqle ˊningka vaqsiotaq ˊnaneng ˆbe xo.	causing people not to know which way to act is best.

Glossary

cheng `cing `cï ˊdi	land whose every inch is worth money	N+N+PART+N
ˊzïvang	housing	N
cingcang	in short supply; nervous	AV
tho	set of	MEAS
ˊvangcï	room; house; building	N
ˊzangci	common; often seen	AV
tihing	typical	AV
cicoq	structure	N
ˊzaqkhumeng	Shanghai-style house	N
iqpesing	usually	ADV
ˊzang	above	N
ˆhwo	below	N
`congsiangvang	central wing	N
`tongsiangvang	eastern wing	N

`sisiangvang	western wing	N
`ce `kazang	as well as ["in addition add"]	ADV+V
´dingcīke	small room halfway up the stairs	N
´ling´nga	besides	CONJ
`konghiong	common use	N
sade	balcony	N
`thicing	small courtyard	N
codēke	kitchen	N
`cingzang	often	ADV
´huetaq	can	V
´moteng	disagreement; contradiction	N
`tongka... `sika	one family... another family	N...N
cō	occupy	V
chosiangmwo	have a row	V+N
vaqxo	bad	ADV+AV
`iēti	good point	N
´lingcy	neighbour	N
`cīci	among	N
ciasīkang... gaq saqhwo	if	CONJ
`siangchī	get along	V
iqdo	together	N
co´ing	cooperation; coordination	N
´lonining	old people	N
sagaq	what?	ATTR; N
congkue	always	ADV
`pang ´mang	help	V+N
`thiniqgaq ´zengkuang	hot weather	N+AV+PART+N
`pō	move	V
`tengcī	chair	N
´longdang	lane	N
`fongliang	cool	AV
´zeng `fongliang	get cool; enjoy the fresh air	V+AV
´gaqzengkuang	this time; then	N
khōzangchi	look at	V
´ziang... iqhiang	look like...	V...AV
`thede	market stall	N
´hiakuō	elegant	AV
´daqhiē	peculiar	AV
`fongcing	scene; scenery	N
saningka	anyone	N
´nō´ng	daughter	N
´nicī	son	N
´debanghiē	fall in love	V+N
tā	take; bring	V
´nōbanghiē	boyfriend	N
´nybanghiē	girlfriend	N
`tinglo	stare	V

ˊbubumama	gossip	N
`tenglaqxe	at	V; COV; ADV
ˊbingdë ˊlengcoq	find fault; criticise all aspects	V+N+V+N
ˊbotaqchi	can reach [a point]	V+PART+V
`tangmi	face-to-face; personally	ADV
chaq cïˊi	express an opinion	V+N
ˊlongtaqle	cause; bring things to a point at which	V+PART+V
ˊbe	act; do	V

Grammatical notes

8.1 Set expressions
Set expressions are often literary in their grammatical construction. **Cheng `cing `cï ˊdi** is such an expression and means literally "inch gold [subordinating particle] land"; in other words, land whose every inch is worth money. The subordinating particle `cï (Putonghua **zhi**[1]) is the literary equivalent of **gaq**.

ˊBingdë ˊlengcoq is another such expression, and means literally "criticise the head, discuss the feet".

8.2 Particle gaq
In the phrase **ˊzengcïhy ˊzï iqke vangcïgaq**, the particle **gaq** nominalises (1.8) **ˊzï iqke ˊvangcï** "living in a single room", so that the entire phrase means "even one [i.e., a family] that lives in a single room".

8.3 Dwell
Do not be confused by the coincidence in form between **ˊzï**, the verb "to be", and **ˊzï** "dwell", "live in":
Iqka `sede ˊning ˊzï iqtho ˊvangcï ˊzï ˊlo ˊzangcigaq.
"Three generations of a family living in a single set of rooms is very common."

8.4 Verb + laq + resultative clause
The text contains another of the constructions discussed in 7.3, in which **laq** means "in such a way that":
`Tongka ˊdifang cölaq `tulaq, `sika ˊdifang solaq.
"One family, the space is occupied in such a way that it is more; another family, the space is less."

Laq following **`tu** and **so** indicates present situation: "it has achieved a state of being more", "it has achieved a state of being less".

8.5 Among
`Tangcong** (7.1) can mean "among" or "between" in either a concrete or abstract sense. **`Cïci means "among" only in an abstract sense: **ˊlingcycïci** "among neighbours".

8.6 If
Ciasīkang "if" is an alternative to **ciasï** (3.6). In this text the "if" clause concludes with the optional **gaq saqhwo**:
Ciasīkang `siangchī xogaq saqhwo, `me hiëtaq co'ing.
"If they get along well, there's very much cooperation."

8.7 Listing items
In **4.3** examples were given of particle **a** separating items in a list. This text contains another example:
Ciasï `sang ´mobing'a, ˊhuaqce saqgaq, congkue ˊhiëtaq ´ning `pang ´mang.
"If someone gets sick, or some such, there's always someone to help."

The second item in the list is the indefinite **ˊhuaqce sagaq** "or whatever". Like **samaqzï** in **4.3**, the interrogative **sagaq** is being used indefinitely to mean "whatever", "other such things".

8.8 Clause as background to a following clause
A clause containing the particle **laq** (usually attached to the verb) can form a background to the following clause (discussed in **6.7**). In the following sentence, clause (2) forms a background to clause (3), and clause (1) forms a background to both of the others:
(1) **`Tolaq `thiniqgaq ´zengkuang,** (2) **ˊlisianggaq ´ning ´ze `pölaq `tengcï to ˊlongdangli ˊle** (3) **´zeng `fongliang.**
"The hot weather having arrived, the people inside, having moved [*or* moving] their chairs into the laneways, get cool."

What is in clause (1) is anterior to what is in clauses (2) and (3). Clause (2) tells us how the people get cool (3).

Note that **`pölaq** may be interpreted as "having moved" or "moving". Shanghai **laq** is less specifically perfective (completed) than Putonghua **le**.

8.9 Resemble
The verb **´ziang** means "resemble", "be like". The ensuing noun (what is resembled) may be followed by **iqhiang** "the same".

8.10 Verb + ˊlo + cï
In **5.1** it was mentioned that **ˊlo** following a verb can convey a sense of fixedness. In the text it follows the verb **`ting** "stare". **ˊLo**, as here, can itself be followed by the particle **cï** (3.1), which in this case has a durative sense, rather like Putonghua **zhe**.

8.11 `Tenglaqxe + verb
In **1.13** and **4.1** are examples of **ˊlaqxe + verb**, in which **ˊlaqxe** imparts a continuous aspect to the action. Using **`tenglaqxe** instead of **ˊlaqxe** has the same function:
´Gaqcong ˊbubumama `tenglaqxe ˊbingdë ˊlengcoq.
"This kind of gossip is [always in the process of] finding fault."

Text 9
In the office
ˊLaq ˊbekongsaqli

Text

Chaqkoqne, ˊzicini tehy `Congkoqning ˊhiëtaq ˊlo ˊdugaq siqhingliq.	A few years ago going overseas had a lot of attraction for Chinese.
ˊDezï `cöjing cinine ˊjingkhuang faqsenglaq pixwo.	But in the last few years circumstances have changed.
`Cingci ˊzoqji ˊzoqji xocö,	The economy has gradually improved,
su'ine ˊningka `senghuaq ˊha pi ˊloco xo, ˊjië koqzaq chaqkoq ˊmmaq sa ˊdugaq `isï.	so people's lives are better than before, and they feel that going overseas doesn't have any great interest.
ˊHehië iqgaqne, ˊjiëzï chaqkoq ˊhuechigaq ˊning kang `tenglaq koqnga tang `kong ˊzï ˊlo `singkhugaq.	Furthermore, people returning from overseas say that in other countries working is very hard.
Su'ine ˊhizegaq `congkoqning ˊjië koqzaq chaqkoq thaq `singkhu,	So now Chinese feel going overseas is too difficult,
`inghue `tenglaq `Congkoq ˊhueng ˊniqciaq ˊzï ˊlo xo ˊhuenggaq.	because in China passing the day is very easy.
To ˊbekongsaq chi ˊzangpe ˊnong caqio ˊzulaqxe.	Going to work at the office, all you need to do is sit.
`Methi colangdë ˊbotaqchi, khö iqcang pocï, pho iqpe ˊzwo, ˊzöhë ˊjië ˊdaka ˊzulaqxe `chï ˊnië.	You can go there every morning, read the paper, make a cup of tea, and then everyone sits and chats.
`Chïchï `cingco pocïkodë ˊhië sagaq `singveng.	You can chat about the news in today's paper.
`Chïto ˊhëdë ˊmmaq ˊmaqzï xo kanglaq, `megaq ˊning ˊjië kang ˊzïkagaq sioning ˊnaneng, ˊnicï ˊnaneng, ˊnö'ng ˊnaneng.	When you've talked through that and there's nothing you can discuss anymore, everyone talks about how their children are, how their sons are, how their daughters are.
ˊHiëcong ˊnici `chinggaq ˊnygaq ˊjië kang ˊzïkagaq aqbu ˊnaneng.	And some young women talk about how their mothers-in-law are.

Oqlisiang ˊzïthi ˊze `tenglaq ˊbekongsaqli kang.	All the things at home are talked about in the office.
Kaqmaq, `chï ˊnië iqthi, ˊjië iqzaq ˊhuengto ˊhwope.	Thus they chat all day, whiling away the time right up till finishing work.
Su'i `tenglaq `Congkoq ˊzangpe ˊhueng ˊniqciaq ˊzï ˊlo xohuenggaq.	So in China, going to work and passing the day is very easy ["good to pass"].

Glossary

chaqkoq	leave the country; go overseas	V+N
`Congkoqning	Chinese person	N
siqhingliq	attraction	N
`cöjing	recent; recent times	N
ˊjingkhuang	circumstances	N
faqseng	produce	V
pixwo	change	N; V
ˊzoqji	gradually	ADV
xocö	improve	V
pi	compared with	COV
ˊloco	former times	N
`isï	significance; interest	N
koqnga	overseas	N
`singkhu	painful; hard	AV
thaq	too [much]	ADV
ˊhueng	while away the time	V
ˊniqciaq	day	N
ˊbekongsaq	office	N
caqio	only need to	ADV
ˊzu	sit	V
`me	every	NUM
colangdë	morning	N
ˊbo	go	V
khö	look at; read	V
pocï	newspaper	N
pho ˊzwo	brew tea	V+N
ˊdaka	everyone	N
`pe	cup of	MEAS
`chï ˊnië	chat	V+N
`chï	chat	V
`singveng	news	N
ˊhiëcong	some	V+MEAS
ˊnygaq	woman	N
aqbu	mother-in-laq	N
iqthi	the whole day	NUM+N

Grammatical notes

9.1 Day
The Shanghai equivalent of Putonghua **ri⁴zi** is **ˊniqciaq**:
ˊhueng ˊniqciaq "while away the day"
ku ˊniqciaq "earn a living", "get by"

To express number of days, one uses the measure **ˊniqthi**:
iqniqthi "one day"
ˊliangniqthi "two days"
`seniqthi "three days"
However, **`thi** and **`thicï** are also found after numerals: **iqthi, iqthicï** "one day".

9.2 Verb + laqxe
The text has two instances of a verb followed by particle **laqxe**. In 6.6 it was pointed out that **laqxe** suffixed to a verb renders it durative — it expresses a state of rest resulting from an action. In this text both instances involve the verb **ˊzu** "sit".

One of those instances shows the durative verb as background to another action:
ˊDaka ˊzulaqxe `chï ˊnië.
"Everyone, sitting down, chats."

Compare this to **verb + laq** as background (6.7, 8.8):
ˊDaka ˊzulaq `chï ˊnië.
"Everyone, having sat down, chats."

There is little practical difference between the two.

9.3 `Chï ˊnië
The Putonghua phrase **chui¹ niu²** means "boast"; but the Shanghai cognate, **`chï ˊnië** means "chat".

9.4 All one needs to do is
The adverb **caqio** expresses the notion "all one needs to do is":
ˊNong caqio ˊzulaqxe.
All you need to do is sit."

Note the durative aspect (**laqxe**) — one sits down and stays there.

9.5 Some
Sometimes **cong** "kind of" is equivalent to English "some":
ˊhiëcong ˊnici `chinggaq ˊnygaq
"some young women"
Literally: "there is a kind of young woman"

In Text 2 there is a similar usage of **cong**: **ˊgaqcong pofaqvu**, which could be translated more idiomatically as "these nouveau riche".

9.6 ´Naneng

´Naneng is similar to Putonghua **zen³meyang⁴** "how is it?":

´Nonggaq ´nö´ng ´naneng´a?

"How's your daughter?"

9.7 Question words used as indefinites

In the clause

chaqkoq ´mmaq sa ´dugaq `isï

"going overseas doesn't have any great interest"

Sa "what?" is used indefinitely ("any"), since it occurs with a negative verb (7.9).

Text 10
The obedient son
`Thing ˊhehwogeq ˊnicï

Text

ˊHiëtaq ˊhianicï ˊliangkadë.	There was a father and son, two people.
Iqthicïne, ˊhia cio ˊnicï chi ˊmati sïku.	One day, the father asked his son to go and buy some fruit.
ˊGaqgaq ˊnicï ˊjië chilaq.	The son went.
Chilaq ˋciokue ˊzengkuang `e ˊmmaq ˊhuele.	He had been gone for a long time and still hadn't come back.
ˊGaqgaq ˊhiane, ˊjië xuchi ˊlo ˊdugaq.	The father, his anger became very great.
Xovaq ˊhionghi tengto ˊhila ˊnicï ˊhuelelaq.	It was not at all easy for him to wait till his ["their"] son returned.
ˊHi ˊjië ˊmenghi: ˊNong to sadifang chi'a?	He asked him: Where have you been?
ˊHila ˊnicï kang: ˊNgu chi ˊma sïkugaqia.	The son said: I've been to buy fruit.
ˊHila ˊhia kang: ˊNong chi ˊma samaqzï ˊlelaq?	The ["their"] father said: What did you buy?
ˊHi kang: ˊNgu ˊmalaq ˊbingku.	He said: I bought apples.
ˊHila ˊhia kang: ˊNong ˊjië ˊma ˊbingku iqhiang ˊmaqzï'a?	The father said: You bought apples, just one kind of thing?
ˊHi kang: ˊHe.	He said: Yeah.
ˊHila ˊhia kang: ˊNong ˊjië vaqsiotaq `ce `tu ˊma iqhiang ˊjitha ˊmaqzïgaqmaq?	The father said: Didn't you know to buy some other kind of thing as well?
ˊNong ˊnaneng `ka ˊbeng'a?	How come you're so stupid?
Iqthang caq siotaq cu iqcang ˊzïthi.	You only know how to do one thing at a time.
ˊGaqgaq ˊnicï ˊha vaqsiang, `thinglaq.	The son didn't make any sound at all , he listened.

Ciqkune, ˊhiëtaq iqthicï ˊhila ˊhia ˋsang ˊmobinglaq.	As a result, one day the father got sick.
ˊHi ˊjië cio ˊhila ˊnicï chi ching ˋisang.	He told the son to go and call the doctor.
ˊGaqgaq ˊnicï ˊjië chilaq.	The son went.
Kuthaq iqsiqne, ˊgaqgaq ˊnicï ˊhuelelaq.	After a while, the son came back.
ˊHedëne ˋkenglaq ˊlianggaqning.	Behind him two people were following.
ˊGaqgaq ˊhia iqkhö khövaqtonglaq, ˊjië ˊmeng ˊhila ˊnicï.	The father didn't understand, and asked his son.
ˊHi kang: ˊNong ˊnaneng chinglaq ˊlianggaqning ˊhuele'a?	He said: How come you asked two people to come back?
ˊGaqgaq ˊnicï kang: ˊHe.	The son said: Yeah.
ˊGaqgaq ˊhia kang: ˊGaq ˊlianggaq ˊzï saning'a?	The father said: Who are these two?
ˊNicï kang: ˊNo, ˊgaqgaq ˊzï ˋisang.	The son said: Well, this is the doctor.
Kaqmaq ˊhi kang: ˊHedë iqgaqne?	So he said: What about the one behind?
ˊHedë iqgaq, ˊhi kang, ˊzï uaq ˊvengmugaqning.	The one behind, he said, is the gravedigger.
ˊHila ˊhia kang: ˊNong ˋne uaq ˊvengmugaqning ciohuele cu sa?	The father said: Why did you ask the gravedigger back?
ˊHila ˊnicï kang: ˊNong vaqzï kang paqngu ˋthing, iqthang chaqchi ˊzengdabi ˊbe ˊliangcang ˊzithimaq?	The son said: Didn't you tell me, whenever I go out I should take the opportunity to do two things?
Kaq ˊngu siang, ˊnong ˊmobing khövaqxomaq, ˊhëdë ˊjië io silaq.	So I thought, if you illness couldn't be cured, then you'd die.
Silaqmaq ˊjië io ˊzing uaq ˊvengmugaqning.	If you died then I'd have to find a gravedigger.
ˊHila ˊhia ˋthinglaq, chisaqthaqlaq.	When the father heard this, he was furious.

Glossary

ˋthing ˊhehwo	obey	V+N
ˊhia	father	N
ˋkadë	person	MEAS

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cio	call; ask to [do]	V
ti	some	MEAS
sīku	fruit	N
xuchi	anger; temper	N
xovaq	not at all	ADV+ADV
˥hionghi	easy	AV
sadifang	place	N
˥bingku	apple	N
iqhiang	the same	AV
˥he	yes; that's right	INT
ˊjitha	other	ATTR
`ka	so	ADV
˥beng	stupid	AV
thang	time; occasion	N
siang	make a sound	V
`thing	listen	V
ching	request; invite	V
`isang	doctor	N
kuthaq	go past	V
khövaqtong	be unable to understand [what one sees]	V
uaq	dig	V
ˊvengmu	grave	N
`ne	[marker of patient]	COV
kang paq... `thing	tell [someone]	V+V...V
ˊzengtabi	as the opportunity arises	ADV
ˊmobing	sickness	N
khövaqxo	cannot cure	V
si	die	V
ˊzing	look for	V
chi	be angry	V
saqthaq	very	PVI

Grammatical notes

10.1 Measure `kadë

`Kadë is a measure for "people, but unlike ˊ**gaq** (1.2) it is not followed by a noun:

˥liangkadë "two people"
`sekadë "three people"

10.2 Some

Ti has already occurred as a generalised plural measure used after pointers (4.5). When attached to the numeral **iq** "one" — **iqti** — it means "some". **Iq** may be omitted (cf. Putonghua **xie**^{1}, **yi**^{4}**xie**^{1}) and **ti** attached directly to a preceding verb:

ˊ**mati sīku** "buy some fruit"

10.3 Come back from doing something
The text contains an example of a sentence with the formula **chi** ("go") + **action** + **ˈle** ("come"), meaning to come back from doing that action:
ˊNong chi ˊma samaqzï ˈlelaq?
"What have you come back from buying?"

10.4 Particle a
Apart from it's function of giving a slightly insistent tone to a question (**1.14**), particle **a** can also give an interrogative flavour to a statement. In this it is rather like an English sentence that begins "Do you mean to say that...", or that has a rising intonation, even though its form is otherwise that of a statement:
ˊNong ˊjië ˊma ˈbingku iqhiang ˊmaqzï'a?
"[You mean to say that] you only bought apples?"

Note that although in other texts **iqhiang** means "the same", in this text it means "one kind of": **iqhiang ˊmaqzï** "one kind of thing".

10.5 ˊHe as a response
As a response to a question, **ˊhe** can mean "yes", or may even be no more than a non-commital acknowledgement of the question. The normal rising intonation of the low tone concludes with a fall.

10.6 `Ce
`Ce** (**2.6**), in combination with **`tu "many", "more", means "in addition":
`ce `tu ˊma ˊjitha ˊmaqzï "buy other things in addition

10.7 Particle maq
The text contains four instances of the particle **maq** (**7.7**).

(1) In two cases it has a rhetorical function:
ˊNong ˊjië vaqsiotaq `ce `tu ˊma iqhiang ˊjitha ˊmaqzïgaqmaq?
"Didn't you know to buy some other sort of thing as well?"
ˊNong vaqzï kang paqngu `thing, ˊzengdabi ˈbe ˈliangcang ˊzïthimaq?
Didn't you tell me to do two things [at once] as the opportunity arises?"
"Tell me" is literally "say for me to hear".

Note that the former example ends in two particles, **gaq** and **maq**. The function of **gaq** is to focus on **vaqsiotaq** (**7.6**).

(2) In the other two cases it marks an "if" clause:
ˊNong ˊmobing khövaqxomaq, ˈhëdë ˊjië io silaq.
"If your illness can't be cured, then you'll die."
Silaqmaq ˊjië io ˊzing uaq ˊvengmugaqning.
"If you died I'd have to find a gravedigger."

10.8 Look for, find
Shanghai **ˊzing** and **ˊzingzaq** mean "look for" and "find", but like Putonghua **zhao³** and **zhao³dao⁴**, their usage does not correspond exactly to the English usage, since English often uses "find" when the real sense is "look for":

ˊNgu ˊjië io ˊzing uaq ˊvengmugaqning.
"I'll have to find [= look for] a gravedigger."

10.9 Adverb `ka
`Ka is the equivalent of the Putonghua adverb **ne⁴me** "so":
ˊNong ˊnaneng `ka ˆbeng'a?
"How come you're so stupid?"

10.10 Not at all
A combination of the adverbs **ˆha** and **vaq** means "not at all":
ˊGaqgaq ˊnicï ˆha vaqsiang.
"The son didn't make any sound at all."

Note the use of **ˊgaqgaq**, roughly analogous to that of the English definite article.

10.11 Thaq
Thaq as the second verb in a **verb + verb** compound has been mentioned in **3.7** and **7.11**. It occurs again in this text in the clause **kuthaq iqsiqne** "after a while". Here it is attached to the verb **ku** "pass", so that the compound means "pass away out of sight": "a moment having passed out of sight".

The particle **ne** after **iqsiq** simply marks a momentary pause, as it does so often in these texts (**1.3**).

10.12 Location + verb + noun
The construction **location + verb + noun** is equivalent to English "There is a [noun] [verb]-ing at [location]", or some similar construction. The noun will be indefinite — that is, it is some new piece of information being introduced to the listener — and the verb will be followed by a particle:
ˊHëdë `kenglaq ˆlianggaqning.
"There were two people following behind."

When this construction occurs in Putonghua, the verb is usually followed by the particle **zhe**. In Shanghai the particle may be **laq** or **cï**, **laq** being the preferred younger-generation usage. Sometimes the particle **laqxe** is also found after the verb.

10.13 Iq + verb
When the numeral **iq** precedes a verb it conveys a sense of "at the moment when" (**2.5**). This text contains another example:
ˊGaqgaq ˆhia iqkhö khövaqtong.
"When the father looked, he didn't understand what he saw."

10.14 Particle ne
The particle **ne**, besides its very common function of marking a momentary pause in the train of thought (**1.3**), can have the same "what about…?" function as Putonghua **ne**:

ʼHëdë iqgaqne?
"What about the one behind?"
ʼNgu ʼmmaq ʼhiangdi, ʼnongne?
"I haven't got any money. What about you?"

10.15 "Disposal" construction
Shanghai has a "disposal" construction similar to the Putonghua construction with **ba³**. Shanghai forms this with the coverb **`ne**, identical in form to **`ne** "take":
ʼNong `ne uaq ʼvengmugaqning ciohuele cu sa?
"Why did you ask the gravedigger back?"
Literally: "You take gravedigger ask back to do what?"
Tocï ʼhiali `ne ʼmeng `kuechile.
"When evening has come, close up the door."

10.16 Verb + vaq + verb
Verb + vaq + verb is the negative of the construction **verb + taq + verb (4.11)**. **Vaq** is equivalent to "cannot":
ʼMobing khövaqxo.
"The illness can't be cured."

Khöxo ("look at + good") means "cure"; **khötaqxo** means "can cure".

10.17 Post-verbal intensifier saqthaqlaq
A post-verbal intensifier very similar to **saqlaq (7.4)** is **saqthaqlaq**, which incorporates the verb **thaq (3.7, 7.11, 10.11)**: **chisaqthaqlaq** "furious", "so angry that one could die". **Saq** is possibly related to the verb **saq** "kill".

10.18 Pronouns
When a pronoun qualifies the designation of a family member, the pronoun may be plural, even though the singular might be expected:
ʼHila ʼhia kang
"His father said"
ʼHila ʼnicï kang
"His son said"

In both cases, one might have expected **ʼhi** "he", "his", instead of **ʼhila** "they", "their".

Text 11
The Emperor of Japan visits Shanghai
ˊZaqpeng `Thihuang fangveng ˊZangxe

Text

ˊZaqpeng `Thihuangne, ˊzicini to ˊzangxe chi fangveng.	A few years ago the Emperor of Japan went to Shanghai to visit.
ˊGaqgaq ˊzï Khangzaq Cöceng i ˊhë ˊZaqpeng `Thihuang ˊdi iqchï to `Congkoq chi fangveng.	This was the first time since the Anti-Japanese War that the Emperor of Japan had gone to visit China.
Su'i kangne, `Congkoq cengfu ˊlo cingcanggaq,	So the Chinese government was very tense,
`inghue `tangchu ˊZaqpeng `chingliq `Congkoqgaq ˊzengkuang,	because when Japan originally invaded China,
saqthaq `ciociokuekue ˊning.	they killed very many people.
ˊHiëjizï `tenglaq ˊnongcheng ˊzaqhing `Sekuang Cengchaq:	Especially in the countryside the "Three Eradications" Policy was carried out:
`Sokuang, saqkuang, chiangkuang.	Burn all, kill all, seize all.
Su'i `Congkoqning te ˊZaqpengningne ˊzi ˊlo ˊhenggaq.	So Chinese are very antipathetic towards the Japanese.
Kaqmaq ˊgaqthang ˊZaqpeng `Thihuang to ˊZangxe chine, ˊjië ˊhiëtaq ˊning `tenglaq ˊNöcing `Tonglu `cö ˊnomanggaq ˊdifang `lachaq `piony.	So this time that the Emperor of Japan went to Shanghai, people brought out placards onto the busiest part of East Nanjing Road.
Io tangto ˊZaqpeng, iohila ˊzanghue syqca, ˊlosa.	They wanted to overthrow Japan, and wanted them [the Japanese] to repay their blood debt, and so on.
Su'i ˊlonglaq cengfu ˊlo cingcanggaq, ˊjië ˊlulangsiangne ˊjyöbu `fengthaq.	Therefore it made the government very concerned, and so on the street it was all blocked off.
ˊLiangpine ˊze vaqxo cë ˊlu.	One couldn't walk on either side of the road.
ˊZaqpeng `Thihuang `chwocï ˊlelaq `cï ˊzi, ˊdake iqlianggaq `congdë, ˊlulangsiang ˊjië `khesï `chinglilaq.	About one or two hours before the Emperor of Japan's car came, the street began to be cleared.

ˊZangxe ˋciothong pengle ˊjië cingcang.	Communication in Shanghai is normally very difficult.
ˊGaqnengka iq ˊlene ˊjië kengka vaqfangbi.	In this way, it became increasingly inconvenient.
ˊNingka ˊhwope ˊhueto oqlisiang,	When people finish work to go home,
ˊlulangsiang pengle ˊjië io ˊlianggaq ˋcongdë.	they normally need two hours on the road.
ˊGaqnengka iq ˊle io ˊngloqgaq ˋcongdë.	In this way, it needed a total of five or six hours [to get home].
ˋTenglaq ˊmwolukodë vaqxo cë.	One couldn't walk on the street.
Su'i ˊlopaqsing yölaq vaqtaqlio.	So the people were terribly resentful.

Glossary

ˊZaqpeng	Japan	N
ˋThihuang	Emperor [of Japan]	N
fangveng	visit	V
Khangzaq Cöceng	Anti-Japanese War	V+N+N
cengfu	government	N
ˋtangchu	at first; originally	N
ˋchingliq	invade	V
saqthaq	kill	V
ˊnongcheng	countryside	N
ˋkuang	bare; nothing left	AV
ˋso	burn	V
saq	kill	V
chiang	seize	V
ˊZaqpengning	Japanese person	N
ˊheng	hate	V
ˊNöcing ˋTonglu	East Nanjing Rd	N
ˊnomang	busy; bustling	AV
ˋlachaq	bring out	V
ˋpiony	placard	N
tangto	overthrow	V
ˊzanghue	repay	V
syqca	blood debt	N
ˊlosa	and so on	N
ˊjyöbu	whole	N
ˋfengthaq	block off	V
ˊliangpi	both sides	NUM+N
cë ˊlu	walk	V+N
ˋcï ˊzi	before	COV+N
ˋchingli	clear away	V

ˊgaqnengka iq ˊle	in this way	POINT+MEAS+NUM+V
kengka	even more	ADV
fangbi	convenient	AV
yö	be resentful	V
vaqtaqlio	very serious	AV

Grammatical notes

11.1 Many
The attributive **`ciokue** "many" can be intensified by reduplication:
`ciokue ˊning; `ciociokuekue ˊning "many people"; "very many people"

11.2 Number of times
The Putonghua measure **tang**[4] "times" is restricted to trips. The Shanghai cognate **thang** does not have this restriction:
khö iqthang "look once" Also: **khö iqchï**

11.3 Listing items
"Etcetera" expressions already met at the end of lists have been **samaqzï** "whatever" (4.3) and **ˊhuaqce sagaq** "and whatever". This text has a further example, **ˊlosa**:
Io tangto ˊZaqpeng, iohila ˊzanghue syqca, ˊlosa.
"They wanted to overthrow Japan, and they wanted them to repay their blood debt, and so on."

11.4 Cause to be
ˊLonglaq consists of the verb **ˊlong** "cause", "do", "make", followed by the particle **laq**, which taken with the following clause, has a resultative function (7.3, 8.4):
ˊLonglaq cengfu ˊlo cingcanggaq.
"It caused the government to be very concerned."

11.5 Xo + verb
It was pointed out in 7.10 that **xo** preceding a verb could mean "able to". The text contains two examples of this in the negative:
ˊLiangpine ˊze vaqxo cë ˊlu.
"On both sides it was not possible to walk."
`Tenglaq ˊmwolukodë vaqxo cë.
"It was not possible to walk on the road."

11.6 Verb + laq + resultative clause
A further example of **laq** meaning "in such a way that" (7.3, 8.4) is found in the sentence:
ˊLopaqsing yölaq vaqtaqlio. "The people were terribly resentful."
Lit. "The people were resentful to such an extent that it was very serious."

Text 12
People from the countryside in Shanghai
ˆNongchenggaq ´ningkhë ˆlaqxe ´Zangxe

Text

ˆHize `ciokue ´nongchenggaq ´ningkhëne ´ze `ongto ´Zangxe ´le ´zing `kongcoq cu.	Now much of the population from the countryside is flooding into Shanghai seeking work to do.
ˆNygaqne `tusu ´zï ˆle cu pomwo.	Women mostly come to act as housekeepers.
ˆNögaqne `tusu ´jiëzï cu cicoq `kongning.	Men mostly act as builder's labourers.
To ´Zangxe ´le ´zo ´vangcï.	They come to Shanghai to construct buildings.
Kaqmaq, `ciokuening to ´Zangxe ´le ´ze ´mmaq ´difang ´zïgaq.	Well, many people come to Shanghai without any place to live.
Su'i kang chaqlaq xwochwozene ´jië khuenglaq ´mwolukodë.	So when they come out of the railway station they sleep on the street.
`Tochï ´ze ´zï ´ning, oqchoqtaqle vaqtaqlio.	Everywhere there are people, they are terribly dirty.
Tenghila ´zo ´vangcïgaq ´zengkuangne, ´jië ´zïlaq `kongdikodë.	When they are constructing buildings they live on the worksite.
`Kongdikodëmaq, ´jië taq ˆbangbang, ´nönö ´nyny ˆhuenglölesi ´ze ´zïlaq iqdo.	On the worksite they put up sheds, and men and women all live chaotically together.
Kaqmaq, `e `tenglaq ´Zangxene ˆhila `chochaq cihuaq `senghyq i ´ngagaq ˆhiang sioning.	Well, [while they are] still in Shanghai they have children in excess of family planning.
Su'i kang ´Zangxe ˆhize `cömeng ˆhiëtaq iqcaq ˆNgale ˆNingkhë Kuölisu, `cömeng kuö ´gaqcong ´ning,	So Shanghai now specially has an Administrative Office for Incoming Population, to specially control these people,
´dezï kuö ˆha kuövaqxo.	but it can't control them at all.
ˆNgadining `tenglaq ´Zangxe ˆhiang ´lianggaq `segaq sioning.	People from out of town have two or three children in Shanghai.

Tengto ˊhueto ˋsianghwodë, icing ˊhiang'a ˊhiangxolaq.	When they return home, they've already given birth to lots of them.
Su'i kang ˊgaqcong ˊzïthi faqsenglaq ˊlo ˋtugaq.	So this kind of thing happens a lot.

Glossary

ˋtusu	majority	N
pomwo	housekeeper	N
ˊnögaq	man; male	N
ˋkongning	worker	N
ˊzo	make; create; build	V
xwochwoze	railway station	N
khueng	sleep	V
ˋtochï	everywhere	N
oqchoq	dirty	AV
taqle	—	PART
ˋkongdi	workplace; worksite	N
taq	put up; erect	V
ˊbangbang	shed	N
ˊnönö ˊnyny	men and women	N
ˊhuenglö	chaos; chaotic	N; AV
ˊlesi	very	PVI
ˋchochaq	exceed	V
cihuaq	plan	N; V
ˋsenghyq	give birth	V
cihuaq ˋsenghyq	family planning	N+N
i ˊnga	outside, beyond	COV+N
ˊngale	come from outside	N+V
kuölisu	administrative office	N
ˊngadining	person from out of town	N
icing	already	ADV

Grammatical notes

12.1 Verb + taqle + resultative clause
In Text 11 the phrase **yölaq vaqtaqlio** "were resentful to such an extent that it was very serious" (**11.6**) occurs, in which **laq** has a resultative function. In the present text **taqle** is found employed in a similar function:
Oqchoqtaqle vaqtaqlio.
"They are dirty to such an extent that it is very serious."
That is: "They are terribly dirty."

The last sentence of the text contains an example of **laq** used with a resultative function:
ˊGaqcong ˊzïthi faqsenglaq ˊlo ˋtugaq.
"This kind of thing happens [in such a way that it is] very much."

12.2 When
A "when" clause, ending in **gaq ˊzengkuang** (3.3), may begin with **teng** or **tengto** "wait till":
Tenghila ˊzo ˊvangcïgaq ˊzengkuangne, ˊjië ˊzïlaq `kongdikodë.
"When they are constructing buildings, they live on the worksite."

Sometimes **gaq ˊzengkuang** may be omitted:
Tengto ˆhueto `sianghwodë, icing ˆhiang'a ˆhiangxolaq.
"When they return to the countryside, they have already had lots of children."

12.3 Particle maq
Two functions have already been observed for the particle **maq**: as a marker of a rhetorical question, and as a marker of an "if" clause (7.7, 10.7). In this text it has another function, that of marking off the topic of the clause:
`Kongdikodëmaq ˊjië taq ˆbangbang.
"On the worksite they put up sheds."
`Kongdikodë is the topic, and **ˊjië taq ˆbangbang** tells us about the topic.

This function of **maq** resembles the most common function of **ne**, which is to pause — at least, mentally — at a certain point in a sentence before going on to elaborate on what has just been said (1.3).

12.4 Post-verbal intensifier ˆlesi
ˊLesi is another post-verbal intensifier (7.4, 10.17): **ˆhuenglö** "chaotic", **ˆhuenglölesi** "utterly chaotic".

12.5 Together
Iqdo "together" is a noun, and is often preceded by the verb **ˆlaq** "be at":
ˊHila ˊze ˊzïlaq iqdo.
"They all live together."

12.6 Adverbial particles gaq and cio
Gaq can adverbialise what precedes it:
ˊHila `chochaq cihuaq `senghyq i ˊngagaq ˆhiang sioning.
"They have children in excess of family planning."

Gaq turns the entire phrase **`chochaq cihuaq `senghyq i ˊnga** "exceed beyond family planning" into an adverbial phrase.

If the adverbial phrase is a reduplicated adjectival verb, the particle **cio** is used instead of **gaq**:
ˊMemecio kang.
"Speak slowly."
Xoxocio sia.
"Write well."

12.7 Not at all
In 10.10 it was pointed out that a combination of **ˆha** with a negative means "not at all". This text contains another such example:

ʻNgale ʻNingkhë Kuölisu kuö ʻha kuövaqxo.
"The Administrative Office for Incoming Population can't control them at all."

Note how the plain verb **kuö** has been stated first, followed by **ʻha** with the same verb in a **verb + vaq + verb** formula (**10.16**): **kuöxo** "control properly", **kuövaqxo** "can't control".

12.8 Verb + a + verb + xo
This formula implies "a lot": **ʻhiang** "give birth", **ʻhiang'a ʻhiangxo** "give birth to lots [of children]".

Text 13
Chinese students overseas
`Congkoq ˊliëhoqsang

Text

`Congkoq ˊzicini chaqle ˊdoq ˊnyhigaq ˊliëhoqsangne ˊzï ˊlo `tugaq.	In the last few years many students have come out to study languages.
ˊGaqphi ˊning chaqle i ˆhëne, `tusu ˊlaqxe ˊlo khuagaq ˊzengkuang ˊlisiang ˊjië xaqthaqlaq.	After this group of people came out, most became illegal immigrants in a very short time.
Kaqmaq ˆhila `ciazoqne vaqnengkë ˊle thöching.	So their families could not come and visit.
Su'i ˊgaqnengkane, ˊlaqxe koqne ˊjië ˆhingzenglaq iqdaphi ˊliësë ˊnyzï `ko ˊliësë ˊnözï.	So in this way, in China there came into existence a large group of woman and men left on their ow .a.
ˊGaqcong ˊningne icing ˆhingzengkong iqgaq `ciazenglaq.	These people have become a [social] class.
ˊLaqxe `xueng'ingkodëne `ciangle vaqsiotaq ˊnanengkagaq.	From the aspect of marriage, who knows what it will be like in the future?
ˊLaqxe koqngagaq ˆhilagaq ˊlobu ˊlokongne `tenglaq ˊgaqtaq tangkong `kasitu ˊni ˊlo `singkhugaq.	It is painful for their wives and husbands overseas to be working here [in Australia] for so many years.
Kaqmaq `ciokue ˊnönö ˊnyny ˆbanglaq iqdone, ˊdongkö ˊgongkhu cheseng köjinglaq.	So, many men and woman meet, and their common joys and sorrows produce [romantic] feelings.
Kaqmaq ˆha ˊjië `tenglaq iqdo ˊdongcy.	And so they live together.
`Cinghëne ˊzï ciqxueng ˆhezï `fengkhe ˊze vaqsiotaqgaq,	For the future one does not know whether they will be married or split up,
ˊzï taq ˊnyölegaq `ciading ˊdöcy ˆhezï taq ˊnyölaqgaq `ciading `fengkhe, ˆha ˊze vaqsiotaqgaq.	nor does one know whether they will reunite with their original families or separate from their original families.
Kaqmaq ˊlaqxe koqnegaq ˊgaqcongka ˊliësëgaq ˊnyzï, ˊnözïne ˊdonghiang ˆha ˊzengze ˊgaqcong ˊvengdi.	Amongst these women and men left on their own in China there also exists in the same way this type of problem.

Su'i kang chaqkoq ˊliëhoqne tale iqgaq ˊlo ˊdugaq fucoqhiong,	So going overseas to study has brought a very big side effect,
ˊjiëzï ˋxueng'ing ˊhueci.	which is to say, marriage crisis.

Glossary

ˊdoq	read; study	V
ˊnyhi	language	N
ˊliëhoqsang	overseas student	N
phi	group	MEAS
khua	quick	AV
xaq	black	AV
xaqthaq	become illegal	AV+V
ˋciazoq	family	N
nengkë	be able	V
thöching	visit relatives	V+N
koqne	inside the country	N+N
ˊhingzeng	take shape; form	V
ˊdaphi	large group	MEAS
ˊliësë	be left alone at home	V
ˊnyzï	woman	N
ˊnözï	man	N
ˊhingzengkong	take shape; form	V
ˋciazeng	social class	N
ˋxueng'ing	marriage	N
ˊnanengka	how? what condition?	N
koqnga	outside the country; overseas	N+N
ˊlobu	wife	N
ˊlokong	husband	N
ˊgaqtaq	here	N
ˋkasitu	so many	ATTR
ˋbang	meet; bump into	V
ˊdongkö ˊgongkhu	common joys and sorrows	N+N
cheseng	produce	V
köjing	feelings	N
ˊdongcy	live together; cohabit	V
ˋcinghë	future	N
ciqxueng	get married	V+N
ˋfengkhe	break up; separate	V
ˊnyöle	original	ADV
ˋciading	family	N
ˊdöcy	reunite	V
ˊhezï	or [in questions]	COV
ˊgaqcongka	this kind	POINT+MEAS
ˊdonghiang	same	AV
ˊzengze	exist	V
ˊliëhoq	study overseas	V
fucoqhiong	side effect	N
ˊhueci	crisis	N

Grammatical notes

13.1 Thaq
Xaqthaq is a **verb + verb** compound consisting of the adjectival verb **xaq** "black" and **thaq** "away" (**3.7, 7.11, 10.11**): "become black and out of sight", that is, become an illegal immigrant.

13.2 ˊZeng, ˊzengkong
Both **ˊzeng** and **ˊzengkong** mean "become", "turn into". In the text they appear as alternative second morphemes in the verb **ʰingzeng/ ʰingzengkong** "form":
ʰHingzenglaq iqdapi ʰliësë ˊnyzï.
"There formed a large group of abandoned women."
Icing ʰingzengkong iqgaq ˋciazenglaq.
"They have already formed a social class."

ˊZeng and **ˊzengkong** can also be used as the second part of a **verb + verb** compound, for example, with the verb **ʰhuö** "change [money]":
Chingnong ˋpangˊngu ʰhuözeng mehyö, xova.
Chingnong ˋpangˊngu ʰhuözengkong mehyö, xova.
"Please change it into American dollars for me, would you?."

In these two sentences, clause-final **va** indicates suggestion, and is the equivalent of the Putonghua **ba** (**10.7**).

13.3 Together
The text contains two further examples of **iqdo** "together" following a "be at" verb (**12.5**):
ˋCiokue ˊnönö ˊnyny ʰbanglaq iqdo.
"Many men and women meet together."
ˊHila ʰha ˊjië ˋtenglaq iqdo ˊdongcy.
"They also cohabit together."

Text 14
The two brothers
ˊLianggaq `siongdi

Text

ˊHië ˊlianggaq `siongdi, iqgaqne ˊlo ˊloqkuögaq, ˊling'nga'iqgaqne ˊlo `pekuögaq.	There were two brothers, one very optimistic, the other very pessimistic.
ˊHilagaq `papane, ˊjië koqzaq ˊgaqnengka ˊhiangcïne, te sioning vaqxo.	Their father felt that being this way was not good for the children.
Thaq jiqtölaq, su'i kangne, io siang ˊbefaq ciocenghila.	It was too extreme, so he wanted to think of a way to correct them.
Su'i ˊhi ˊjië `ne ˊnengkë ˊmataqtogaq ˊbaqsianggaq ˊmaqzïne, ˊjië ˊze ˊmahuele,	So he bought all the available amusing things,
`ne ˊgaqgaq ˊbaqsianggaq ˊmaqzïne pato ˊgaqgaq `pekuögaq sioninggaq ˊvangkelichi.	and placed these amusing things in the pessimistic child's room.
ˊZöhëne, ˊhi ië `tenglaq `chwovanglisiang `telaq iq khachwogaq ˊmwofeng paq ˊgaqgaq ˊloqkuögaq sioning.	After this, in the garage he also piled a truckload of horse manure to give to the optimistic child.
ˊDinithi colangsiangne, ˊgaqgaq `papa ˊjië faqhi `pekuögaq sioningne ˊzulaq ˊvangkeli khoq.	The next morning the father noticed the pessimistic child was sitting in the room crying.
ˊGaqgaq `papa ˊjië kang: ˊNong ˊhuesa toli vaqbaqsiang ˊnong ˊgaqgaq `singgaq ˊhuejyne?	The father said: For what reason aren't you playing with these new toys of yours?
ˊGaqgaq sioning kang: ˊNgu ˊzangphwo `ne ˊhila tang phuthaq.	The child said: I'm afraid of breaking them.
ˊHila `papa ˊjië ˊmmaq ˊbefaqlaq, ˊhiohio ˊdë cinglaq `chwovang.	There was nothing their father could do. He shook his head and went into the garage.
ˊHi `khöci ˊgaqgaq ˊloqkuögaq sioningne ˊlaqxe te ˊmwofeng ˊbaqsiang.	He saw the optimistic child of his [in the process of] playing with ["towards"] the horse manure.

ˊHila ˋpapa kang: ˊNong ˊlaqxe cu sa? Their father said: What are you doing?

Sioning kang: ˋEˊia ˋpapa, ˊngu siotaq ˊgaqgaq ˊmwofenglisiang khengding khanglaqxe iqphiq siomwo. The child said: Hey Daddy, I know that there must be a pony hiding in this horse manure.

Glossary

ˋsiongdi	brothers	N
ˊloqkuö	optimistic	AV
ˊling'nga	other	ATTR
ˋpekuö	pessimistic	AV
ˋpapa	father	N
ˊhiangcï	method, way	N
te	to; towards	COV
ˊjiqtö	extreme	N; AV
cioceng	correct, put straight	V
taq	able to	PART
ˊbaqsiang	amusing; enjoy	AV; V
ˋchwovang	garage	N
ˋte	pile	V
khachwo	truck; truckload of	N; MEAS
ˊmwofeng	horse	N
feng	manure	N
colangsiang	morning	N
faqhi	notice	V
ˊhuesa	for what? why?	COV+N
toli	reason	N
ˋsing	new	AV
ˊhuejy	toy	N
ˊzangphwo	be afraid	V
tang phuthaq	break	V+V
ˊhio ˊdë	shake one's head	V+N
khöci	see	V
ˋeˊia	oh	INT
khang	hide	V
phiq	[for horses]	MEAS
siomwo	pony	N

Grammatical notes

14.1 Siblings

ˋSiongdi cime "brothers and sisters" are:

aqku	"elder brother"	Also: **ˋkuku**
aqdi	"younger brother"	Also: **ˊdidi**
aqcia	"elder sister"	Also: **ciacia**
aqme	"younger sister"	Also: **ˊmeme**

14.2 Parents

ˊHianiang "parents" are:

`papa	"father"	Also addressed as: **ˊhia**
`mma	"mother"	Also addressed as: **ˊniang**

14.3 "Disposal" construction

The text contains further examples of the "disposal" construction with **`ne** (10.15):

ˊHi ˊjië `ne ˊgaqgaq ˊbaqsianggaq ˊmaqzï pato ˊvangkelichi.
"He place these amusing things in the room."
ˊNgu ˊzangphwo `ne ˊhila tang phuthaq.
"I'm afraid of breaking them."

There is another example that approaches the "disposal" construction:

ˊHi ˊjië `ne ˊmataqtogaq ˊbaqsianggaq ˊmaqzïne, ˊjië ˊze ˊmahuele.
"He bought all the available amusing things."

Untypically, the adverb **ˊjië** is interposed before the main verb. This suggests that **`ne** retains its force as a full verb rather than being interpretable as a coverb, and that the example is two clauses rather than one.

14.4 Verb + taq + verb

It was noted in **4.11** that the particle **taq** in the structure **verb + taq + verb** carries the meaning "can". If the second verb is **to** "reach", then **taqto** often means "manage to":

khötaqto "manage to see"
ˊmataqto "manage to buy" — hence " be available"

14.5 Verb + direction

Notice the **verb + verb** structure in:

pato ˊgaqgaq `pekuögaq sioninggaq ˊvangkelichi
"placed [them] in this pessimistic child's room"

The second verb **to** is grammatically linked to an "orientation" verb **chi** "away from the speaker" (**1.12**), but it separated from it by a noun phrase.

14.6 Particle ne

As noted in **1.14**, clause-final **ne** gives a question a stronger, more impatient tone than clause-final **a**:

ˊNong ˊhuesa toli vaqbaqsiang ˊnong ˊgaqgaq `singgaq ˊhuejyne?
"Why aren't you playing with these new toys of yours?"

14.7 Location + verb + noun

The text contains a further example of the **location + verb + noun** construction (**10.12**), with the obligatory particle following the verb. In this case the particle used is **laqxe**:

ˊGaqgaq ˊmwofenglisiang khengding khanglaqxe iqphiq siomwo.
"In this manure there is certainly hiding/hidden a pony."

Text 15
Celebrating New Year
Ku ˊni

Text

`Congkoqning `cö ˊzöthonggaq ciqzaqne, ˊjiëzī ku `chengciq, ˊha ˊjiëzī ku ˊni.	The most traditional festival of the Chinese is celebrating the Spring Festival, which is also celebrating New Year.
ˊLaqlaq ˊdunihia è ˊmmaq togaq ˊzidëne, `meka ˊningka ˊjië ˊmanglaq ˊlonglaq chiq.	Before New Year's Eve arrives, the people in every family are busy making food.
`Xuengche, `suche, tising, koqsaqkoqhiang ˊze cengbexo, coqkë khu'i chiq pögaq ˊhyq.	Meat dishes, vegetable dishes, snacks, and every kind of thing are all prepared, enough for eating for half a month.
ˊDezïne, cingkuö chiqvaqthaq, ˊgaqgaq ˊzī iqgaq ˊzöthong, piqsy io cuxogaq.	But, even if it can't be eaten, this is a tradition and must be done.
Tolaq ˊdunihia ˊhialisiang, iqka ˊlolosiosio ˊzulaq iqdo chiq ˊnihiave.	On the night of New Year's Eve, the whole family, old and young, sits together to eat the new year's eve meal.
ˊGaqgaq ˊha ˊjiëzī ˊdöhyöve.	This is also the family reunion meal.
`Tenglaq iqdo chiqchiq, kangkang, siosio, ˊhe ˊhiëne, ˊjiëzī kangti ciqligaq ˊhehwo.	Together they eat, talk, and laugh, and in addition, say some propitious words [to one another].
ˊZöhëne, ku ˊnigaq `kozo ˊzī ˊdunihia ˊhialisiang ˊzaqni ticong, ˊha ˊjiëzī ˊnichu iq cozengdë ˊlingti.	Later, the high point of celebrating the New Year is at midnight on New Year's night, which is also zero hour on the morning of the first day of the new year.
ˊGaqgaq ˊzengkuangne, ˊjiëzī io fang `phozang, cingkuö ˊZangxezī ˊzicengfu icing cingcī fang `phozanglaq.	At this time people also want to set off firecrackers, even though the Shanghai City Council has forbidden the setting off of firecrackers.
ˊDezïne, `inghue ˊgaqgaq ˊzī ˊzöthong, su'i `kengpeng cingcïvaqthaq.	But because this is a tradition, it can't really be forbidden.
ˊDaka ˊhezī fang, iqfangne ˊjië io fang pögaq `tu `congdë.	Everybody still sets them off, and once they begin to set them off, then they will be setting them off for more than half an hour.

ˊNichu iqne, ˊjië pa ˊni, ˊnichu iq cïˊio ˊzï pa cangpe.	On the first day of the new year one pays New Year respects, and the main thing on the first day of the new year is to pay respects to the old people.
ˊZöhë ˊnichu ˊliang, ˊnichu ˋse, ˊnichu sïne, ˊjiëzï ˊbanghiëcïci ˊbobo papa ˊni.	Then on the second, third and fourth days of the new year, there's running back and forth between friends and paying new year respects.
Iqzaq to ˊnichu sïgaq ˊhialisiang ˊzaqni ticong ˊhuaqce kang ˊnichu ˊng colangsiang ˊlingticong.	Right up to 12 o'clock on the night of the fourth day or that is to say, zero hour on the morning of the fifth day.
ˊGaqgaq ˊzengkuangne, ië io fang ˋphozanglaq.	This time they'll set off firecrackers again.
ˊGaqgaq cio ciq ˊZezeng.	This is called receiving the God of Wealth.
ˋKaka ˊningka ˊze siang ˋne ˊZezeng ˊBusaq chingto oqli chi.	The people of every family want to invite the God of Wealth Bodhisattva to their home.
Suˊine, ˊjië chianglaq diˊiqgaq fang, siang ˋne ˊZezeng ˊBusaq coti chingto.	So, vying to be the first to set them off, they want to invite the Bodhisattva of Wealth a bit earlier [than anyone else].
Ku ˊni ciqsoqne, ˊzï ˊlaqlaq ˊcenghyqpö.	Celebrating the New Year finishes halfway throught the first month.
ˊCenghyqpö chiqxo ˊhyösione, ˊgaqgaq ˊni ˊjië sö kuxolaq.	Halfway through the first month, when people have eaten *yuanxiao* dumplings, this [new] year is considered to have been celebrated fully.

Glossary

ˊzöthong	tradition	N
ciqzaq	festival	N
ˋchengciq	Spring Festival	N
ku ˊni	celebrate New Year	V+N
ˊlaqlaq	at	V; COV
ˊdunihia	New Year's Eve	N
ˋka	family	MEAS
ˊmang	busy	AV
ˋxuengche	meat dish	N
ˋsuche	vegetarian dish	N
tising	snacks	N
koqsaqkoqhiang	every kind	NUM+N+NUM+N
cengbe	prepare	V
coqkë	ample; enough	N
pö	half	NUM
ˊhyq	month	N

cingkuö	even if	CONJ
ˊhialisiang	night	N
ˊlo	old	AV
ˊzu	sit	V
ˊnihiave	New Year's Eve meal	N
ˊdöhyö	reunion	N
sio	laugh	V
ciqli	auspicious; propitious	AV
`kozo	high point	N
ticong	o'clock	MEAS+N
ˊnichu iq	first day of the year	N+NUM
cozengdë	morning	N
ˊling	zero	NUM
ti	o'clock	MEAS
fang	put; let off	V
`phozang	firecracker	N
ˊZangxezï	Shanghai City	N
ˊzïcengfu	city council	N
cingcï	forbid	V
`kengpeng	basis; in fact	N; ADV
pa ˊni	pay New Year respects	V+N
cïˊio	principal; main	AV
pa	pay respects to	V
cangpe	the older generation	N
ciq	receive [guests]	V
ˊZezeng	the God of Wealth	N
busaq	bodhisattva	N
chiang	vie for; scramble for	V
ti	a little bit more	PVI
chingto	invite to [one's home]	V
ciqsoq	conclude	V
`cenghyq	the first month of the year	N
ˊhyösio	*yuanxiao* dumplings	N
sö	consider; count as	V

Grammatical notes

15.1 Before

One way of expressing "before" is **i ˊzi** (2.3). However, in this text another method is used, involving one of the "be at" verbs and **gaq ˊzidë**:

ˊLaqlaq ˊdunihia `e ˊmmaq togaq ˊzidë

"Before New Year's Eve arrives"

Literally: "At the anteriority of New Year's Eve still not arriving"

The use of **gaq ˊzidë** in this way parallels the use of **gaq ˊzengkuang** in "when" clauses (3.3, 12.2).

15.2 Verb + laq

It was pointed out in 6.7 that a verb (or sometimes a clause) marked with **laq** can form the background to what happens in the following clause. An example occurs in this text:

`Meka ´ningka ´manglaq ˇlonglaq chiq.

"The people in every family are busy making food."

ˇManglaq means "being busy", and being busy is the background against which the next clause **ˇlonglaq chiq** "make [things] to eat" takes place.

Note that in Putonghua, if the background action in the first clause is already completed when the action in the main clause takes place, the verb in the first clause is marked with **le**; if the two verbs represent simultaneous states or actions, the first is marked with **zhe**. However, in Shanghai the first verb may be marked with **laq** in either case.

Longlaq means "doing" or "making". In this case **laq** indicates durative aspect and is equivalent to Putonghua **zhe**. **Laq** as an aspectual particle can be the equivalent of both **le** (perfective) and **zhe** (durative) in Putonghua. Note however, that with verbs of position the durative is indicated by **laqxe** (6.6, 9.2).

15.3 Thaq

Thaq "away" has already been discussed several times as the second verb in a **verb + verb** construction (3.7, 7.11, 10.11, 13.1). In this text, however, it appears twice in a **verb + vaq + verb** construction (10.16), in which **vaq** is equivalent to "cannot":

Cingkuö chiqvaqthaq

"Even if it can't be eaten [completely up]"

`Kengpeng cingcïvaqthaq.

"It really can't be [completely] forbidden."

Thus, **vaqthaq** carries a sense of "cannot be completely banished", "cannot be completely gotten rid of".

15.4 Some

Iqti or **ti** means "some" (10.2):

kangti ciqligaq ˇhehwo

"say some auspicious words"

However, when suffixed to an adjectival verb it means "a bit more...":

`Kaka ´ningka ´ze siang `ne ´Zezeng ˇbusaq coti chingto.

"Everyone [all] wants to invite the Bodhisattva of Wealth [to their homes] a bit earlier [than anyone else]."

15.5 Telling the time

The hours are formed with **ti** or **ticong**:

iqti	or	**iqticong**	"one o'clock"
ˇliangti	or	**ˇliangticong**	"two o'clock"

The half hours are expressed with **pö**:
`setipö "half past three"
sïtipö "half past four"

Quarter hours are expressed with **khaq**:
ˊngti iqkhaq "a quarter past five"
ˇloqti iqkhaq "a quarter past six"
ˊngti `sekhaq "five forty-five"

The minutes are expressed with **`feng**:
chiqti ˇling'ngfeng "five past seven"
paqti ˊnie'ngfeng "twenty-five past eight"
Note the **ˇling** "zero" before the single-digit **ˊngfeng** "five minutes".

Time before the hour is expressed with **chyq**:
ciëti chyq ˊzaqfeng "ten to nine"
ˊzaqti chyq iqkhaq "a quarter to ten"
The latter would more commonly be expressed **ciëti `sekhaq**.

15.6 Iq + verb
When **iq** precedes a verb, it usually takes on the meaning "at the moment when" (**2.5, 10.13**). However, in this text it has more of an inceptive sense, "once it begins":
Iqfangne ˊjië io fang pögaq `tu `congdë.
"Once they begin to set them off, then they will be setting them off for more than half an hour."

15.7 Among
In **8.5** it was pointed out that **`cïci** means "among" in a non-concrete sense. This text contains another example:
ˊZöhë ˊjiëzï ˇbanghiëcïci ˇbobo papa ˊni.
"Then there is running back and forth between friends and paying new year respects."

15.8 Measure + measure
When a measure is reduplicated, it means "each one" of whatever noun the measure accompanies or of whatever noun is implied:
`Kaka ˊningka ˊze siang
"Everyone in every family wants to"

Note the reinforcement with the adverb **ˊze** "all" (equivalent of Putonghua **dou**[1]).

15.9 "Disposal" construction
The "disposal" construction with **`ne** (**10.15, 14.3**) occurs in two almost identical clauses in the text:
`Kaka ˊningka ˊze siang `ne ˊZezeng ˇBusaq chingto oqli chi.
"Everyone in every family wants to invite the God of Wealth Boddhisattva to their home."

15.10 Verb + xo

The final sentence contains an example of a **verb + verb** construction in which the second verb is **xo**, indicating completion (**6.8**):

`Cenghyqpö chiqxo ʼhyösione…

"Halfway through the first month, [when people] have finished eating *yuanxiao* dumplings…"

Text 16
Mao Zedong and Zhang Yufeng
ˊMo ˊZaq ˋTong taqcï ˋCang ˆNioq ˆVong

Text

ˊMo ˊZaq ˋTong iqsengne ˆlivaqkhe ˊnyninggaq.	All his life Mao Zedong couldn't do without women.
ˆHi ˊzonghi ˊzaqci sö iqzaqto si, cengsaqgaq, ˋfi cengsaqgaq, ˊzangjigaq, ˆlingzïgaq ˋfuningne su ˆha suvaqchingsang.	From when he was in his teens till he died, it's not at all possible to count clearly his formal and informal, long-term and temporary wives.
Kaqmaq ˆhi ˋcö ˆhë iqgaq ˊnygaqne ˊjiëzï ˋCang ˆNioq ˆVong.	Well, his last woman was Zhang Yufeng.
ˊGaqgaq ˊningne ˆlo co ˊzï ˆMo ˊZaq ˋTong ˋcöliq ˊzangdëgaq ˊvoqvuhyö.	This person very early on was an attendant on Mao Zedong's special train.
ˆMo ˊZaq ˋTongne ˋcingzang cheng ˊgaqgaq xwochwo, ˊjië ˊningtaqhilaq.	Mao Zedong frequently rode this train, and so got to know her.
ˊZöhëne ˊjië khöconghilaq, ˋnehi tioto ˋCongnöxe.	Finally he took a fancy to her and transferred her to Zhongnanhai [*residence of the Chinese leadership*].
Iq ˋkhesïne ˊzï cu ˆhigaq pisï.	At first she worked as his secretary.
ˆHëselemaq ˆha ˊjië iqzaq coku ˆhigaq ˋsenghuaq, chicy, ingzaq.	Later she also always looked after his daily living, daily routine, and food and drink.
Suhiëgaq ˊzïthi ˊze io ˋcingku ˆhi.	All things had to go through her.
ˋCang ˆNioq ˆVong to ˆhëdë ˊgaqgaq ˊjyöliqne ˊzï ˆlo ˊdugaq.	Eventually Zhang Yufeng's authority was very great.
ˊZengcihy ˋCë ˋEng ˆLe io ci ˆMo ˊZaq ˋTongne ˆha io ˋcingku ˋCang ˆNioq ˆVong ˋöba.	Even if Zhou Enlai wanted to see Mao Zedong it still had to be arranged through Zhang Yufeng.
ˋCysaq kang, ˋCang ˆNioq ˆVong ˋko ˆMo ˊZaq ˋTongne ˆhehië cigaq sioning,	It's said that Zhang Yufeng also had a few children by Mao Zedong.
ˊdezïne ˊgaqgaq ˊzïthi to ˆhize ˆhe ˊmmaq ˋkongkhe.	But up till the present this thing has still not been made public.

ˊDezï ˋCang ˊNioq ˊVong ˋko ˊMo ˊZaq ˋTong ˊhiëtaq ˊgaqcong ˋkuesine ˊzï ˊningning ˊze siotaqgaq.	But that Zhang Yufeng had this type of relationship with Mao Zedong is something everyone knows.
ˊHizene, koqne koqnga ˋciokue ˊdifang ˊze chi chefang ˋCang ˊNioq ˊVong,	Now [when people from] many place inside and outside China go to interview Zhang Yufeng,
ˊhi ˊjingjing ˊjië kang taq ˊMo ˊZaq ˋTong ˊhiëtaq ˊlo ˊmiqchiqgaq ˋkuesi,	she only says she had a very close relationship with Mao Zedong,
ˊdezï ˊmmaq ˊlo ˊjythi.	but there is nothing very concrete.

Glossary

ˊMo ˊZaq ˋTong	Mao Zedong	N
iqseng	whole life	NUM+N
ˊlikhe	leave	V
ˊnyning	woman	N
sö	years of age	MEAS
cengsaq	formal; official	AV
ˋfi cengsaq	informal; unofficial	ADV+AV
ˊzangji	long-term	AV
ˊlingzï	temporary	AV
ˋfuning	wife	N
su	count	V
ˋchingsang	clear	AV
ˋcö ˊhë	last	ADV+N
ˋCang ˊNioq ˊVong	Zhang Yufeng	N
ˋcöliq	special train	N
ˊzangdë	on; top	N
ˊvoqvuhyö	attendant	N
xwochwo	train	N
tioto	transfer to	V
ˋCongnöxe	Zhongnanhai	N
pisï	secretary	N
chicy	daily routine	N
ingzaq	food and drink	N
suhië	all	ATTR
ˋcingku	pass through	V
ˊjyöliq	authority	N
ˋCë ˋEng ˊLe	Zhou Enlai	N
ci	see	V
ˋöba	arrange	V
ˋcysaq kang	it is said that	V+V
ˋkongkhe	make public	V
ˋkuesi	relationship	N
ˊningning	everyone	N
chefang	interview	V
ˊjingjing	only	ADV

ˊmiqchiq	close; intimate	AV
ˋjythi	concrete	AV

Grammatical notes

16.1 Not at all
"Not at all" is expressed in this text the same way as in **12.7** — the verb is repeated and followed by **ˆha** with a **verb + vaq + verb** formula:
ˆHigaq ˋfuning su ˆha suvaqchingsang.
"His wives cannot possibly be counted clearly."

16.2 "Disposal" construction
The text contains one example of the "disposal" construction (**10.15, 14.3, 15.9**):
ˆMo ˊZaq ˋTong ˋnehi tioto ˋCongnöxe.
"Mao Zedong transferred her to Zhongnanhai."

16.3 Pronouns
Even though pronouns generally form a single contour with a preceding verb or coverb (**1.7**), a pronoun may be tonally independent if it bears stress:
Suhiëgaq ˊzïthi ˊze io ˋcingku ˆhi.
"All things had to go through *her*."

16.4 ˊZengcïhy
The meaning of **ˊzengcïhy**, which has occurred in many of the texts, is close to "even when it comes to...":
ˊZengcïhy ˋCë ˋEng ˆLe ˆha io ˋcingku ˋCang ˆNioq ˆVong ˋöba.
"Even when it came to Zhou Enlai, he still had to go through Zhang Yufeng to make arrangements."

If a clause begins with **ˊzengcïhy** followed by a noun, the verb may be preceded by the adverb **ˆha** "even", "still".

16.5 Particle maq
The particle **maq** occurs once in the text as a topic marker (**12.3**):
ˆHëselemaq ˆha ˆjië iqzaq coku ˆhigaq ˋsenghuaq.
"Later on she also always looked after his daily living."

Text 17
Installing the telephone
`Cang ´dihwo

Text

`Congkoqne ˆhize `cang ´dihwo ´zengjië ´zï ˆlo khuengnegaq iqcang ´zïthi.	In China now, installing the phone is still a very difficult thing.
Ciqsï ´ziang ´Zangxe ´gaqnengkagaq ´duzengzï `cang ´dihwo ˆha khuengnegaq,	Even in a big city like Shanghai installing the phone is difficult,
`inghue ´dihwogaq `syjië ˆliang vaqdögaq ˆlaqxe `cengka,	because the volume of demand for the phone is constantly increasing,
ˆher ´dihwogaq ˆhiongliangne caq ˆhiëtaq ´gaqti.	and the telephone capacity is only so little ["only has this little bit"].
Su'ine ´gaqgaq ´jië ´zozenglaq `cang ´dihwo `tangconggaq iqsiliq ´vengdi.	So this has created a whole range of problems in installing the phone.
´Nong `si io to ´dihwojyq chi `sengching, fu iqgaq aqcing.	First you have to go to the telephone bureau to apply and pay a bond.
´Zohene ´nong ´jië teng.	Then you wait.
´Gaqgaq tenggaq kuzeng khu'i ´zï iqgaq ˆhyq, ˆlianggaq ˆhyq.	This process of waiting can be one month or two months.
´Ha khu'i ´zï iqni, ˆliangni, ´zengcïhy `seni sïni ´ngni.	It can even be one year, two years, or as much as three, four or five years.
Kaqmaq ´gaqgaq ´jië khö koqning ˆhiëvaqhië ˆlucïlaq.	So this means looking [to see if] there's something each person can do?
´Gaqgaq ˆlucïne ˆha ´jiëzï `congkoq kanggaq `khe ˆhëmeng.	What he can do is what is called in China "opening the back door".
´Nong khu'i chi ´zing ´zoqning,	You can go and look for an acquaintance,
´zing ´dihowjyqlisiang ´gaqcong `kuecigaq ´ning.	look for this kind of key person in the telephone bureau.
Kaqmaq ˆhiëcongning ´zï ´zaqciq ´ningtaqgaq.	Some people will know someone directly.

ˊHiëcongningne ˊzï io cö ˋciociokuekue ˋue ˋce ˊningtaqgaq.	Others have to turn very many corners before they can get to know someone.
Teng ˊzingzaq ˊgaqcong ˊdihwojyqgaq ˊzoqning i ˆhëne, ˊnong ˊjië io ˋsong ˊli.	After you've found this acquaintance in the telephone bureau, you have to give him a present.
ˋCipenglang io ˋsongto ˊdake iqchitu khue ˊmaqzï ˆhuaqce ˋchophio.	Actually you have to give things or money [worth] more than 1000 yuan.
ˊZöhëne ˆhi khuneng ˆhuetaq ˋpangnong ˊmang,	Then perhaps he can help you,
ˋpangnong chi ˋne ˊgaqgaq ˊdihwo ciqthong.	help you [go and] connect the phone.
Su'i kang io ˋcang iqcaq ˊdihwone, ˊdihwojyq ˋsëgaq fihiong.	Well, if you want to install a phone, the telephone bureau receives a fee.
ˆNyölezï ˊngpaqtu khue.	Originally it was more than 500 yuan.
ˊZiliangni cangto iqchitu khue.	In the last two years it increased to more than 1000 yuan.
ˆHize khuneng ˊzï ˋsesïchikhue.	Now it's maybe two or three thousand yuan.
ˊZaqjizang ˆlaqxe ˊgaqpiq fihiong i ˊnga, ˊnong ˆhe'io fu ˋciokue ˋsong ˆligaq fihiong.	Actually, apart from this group of expenses, you still have to pay a lot of expenses in giving presents.

Glossary

ˋcang	install	V
ˊdihwo	telephone	N
ˊzengjië	still	ADV
ciqsï	even if	CONJ
ˊziang	resemble; like	V
ˊduzengzï	big city	AV+N
ˋsyjië	demand	N
ˆliang	amount	N
vaqdö	constant; uniterrupted	AV
gaq	[adverb formant]	PART
ˋcengka	increase	V
ˆhiongliang	capacity	N
ˊzozeng	create	V
ˋtangcong	between; in	N
siliq	range of	MEAS
ˋsi	firstly	ADV
ˊdihwojyq	telephone bureau	N
ˋsengching	apply	V
fu	pay	V

aqcing	deposit; bond	N
kuzeng	process	N
koqning	each person	NUM+N
˥lucī	way; means	N
ˋkhe	open	V
˥hëmeng	back door	N
ˊzoqning	acquaintance	N
ˋkueci	hinge; key [figurative]	N
cö ˋue	turn a corner	V+N
ˊzingzaq	find	V
ˋsong ˥li	give a present	V+N
ˋcipenglang	actually	CONJ
ˋsongto	send along; deliver	V
ˋchi	thousand	NUM
khuneng	perhaps	ADV
ˋpang ˊmang	help	V+N
piq	group of	MEAS

Grammatical notes

17.1 Adverbial particle gaq
The text contains an example of the adverb-forming function of **gaq** (12.6):
˥Dihwo ˋsyjië ˥liang vaqdögaq ˥laqxe ˋcengka.
"The volume of demand for the phone is constantly increasing."

17.2 Months and days of the week
"Month" can be expressed either **˥hyq** or **˥hodë**:

iqgaq ˥hyq	or **iqgaq ˥hodë**	"one month"
˥lianggaq ˥hyq	or **˥lianggaq ˥hodë**	"two months"

The names of the months are formed in a way similar to that of Putonghua:

iqhyq	"January"	**˥lianghyq**	"February"
ˊzaqiqhyq	"November"	**ˊzaqnihyq**	"December"

The days of the week are likewise similar to Putonghua in their formation:

˥lipa iq	"Monday"	**˥lipa ˥liang**	"Tuesday"
˥lipa ˋse	"Wednesday"	**˥lipa sï**	"Thursday"
˥lipa ˊng	"Friday"	**˥lipa ˥loq**	"Saturday"
˥lipa ˊniq	"Sunday"		

Note that the second element is tonally separate from **˥lipa** "week".

17.3 Have, there is
In **1.10** it was pointed out that although the Shanghai equivalent of Putonghua **mei²you³** is **ˊmmaq**, the equivalent of **you³ mei²you³** is **˥hiëvaqhië**. This text contains an example of this structure:
˥Hiëvaqhië ˥lucī?
"Is there anything that can be done?"

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17.4 Some

The text has another example of **ʼhiëcong** "there is a certain kind of" as the equivalent of English "some" (9.5):

ʼHiëcongning ˊzī ˊzaqciq ˊningtaqgaq.

"Some people will know [someone] directly."

17.5 Money

The terms for expressing amounts of money are:

khue	"yuan/dollars"
koq	"ten cents"
`feng	"cents"
`sekhue	"three dollars"
`sekoq	"thirty cents"
`sefeng	"three cents"
`sekhue `se	"three dollars thirty"
`sekhue `sekoq `se	"three dollars thirty-three"

An amount containing only one of these terms may be followed by the word **ʼhangdi** "money" (older people say **ʼhiangdi**), just as the equivalent expressions in Putonghua can be followed by the word **qian**[2]:

`sekhue ʼhangdi	"three dollars"
`sekoq ʼhangdi	"thirty cents"
`sefeng ʼhangdi	"three cents"

17.6 Numerals + `tu

`Tu can follow a number ending in zero to express "more than" (cf. Putonghua **duo**[1]):

iqchitu khue	"more than 1000 yuan"
ˊngpaqtu khue	"more than 500 yuan"

In these cases **`tu** indicates that the zeros represent unknown digits.

If **`tu** follows a measure, then it represents a fraction of one, as in Text 15:

pögaqtu `congdë	"more than half an hour"

In this case **`tu** represents a fraction of an hour.

17.7 Apart from

I ˊnga "outside", "beyond" means "apart from" in this text. The clause in which it occurs begins with a "be at" verb, **ʼlaqxe** in this case, and the following clause contains the adverb **ʼhe** "still":

ʼLaqxe ˊgaqpiq fihiong i ˊnga, ˊnong ʼhe'io fu `ciokue fihiong.

"Apart from this group of expenses, you still have to pay a lot of expenses."

Instead of **ʼlaqxe**, it is possible to begin the first clause with **ˊzīlaq** "not counting" (Putonghua **chu**[3]**le**), or even to have no introductory verb.

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Text 18
Shanghai real estate
ˊZangxe ˊdibi

Text

ˊZangxe ˊdībine ˊlo cingcanggaq.	Land in Shanghai is very much at a premium.
Kaqmaq ˊhizene cu ˊvangdiche `sang'i ˊzï `cö ˊze `chophiogaq,	So now doing real estate business is the best way of earning money,
`inghue `ciokue ˊngakoqning to ˊzangxe chi cu `sang'i.	because a lot of foreigners go to Shanghai to do business.
ˊHilane ˊmmaq ˊbekong ˊhiongvang ˊjië caqxo cia `pingkuögaq ˊvangcï.	If they don't have offices then they can only borrow rooms in hotels.
Kaqmaq cia `pingkuögaq ˊvangcï coqhue ˊbekong ˊhiongvangne, kadi ˊlo cygaq,	Well, borrowing rooms in hotels as offices, the price is very expensive,
iqgaq ˊbingfang `ingchaq io paqsaq mehyö i ˊzang.	more than 80 US dollars a square foot.
Su'ine ˊhize `ciokue ˊngakoqningne ˊjië siang `tenglaq ˊzangxe ˊzïka cu ˊvangdiche.	So now many foreigners want to engage in ["do"] real estate themselves in Shanghai.
ˊHiëjizï mekoq ˊhiëtaq xocigaq `kongsïne icing to ˊzangxe chi `khefaq ˊvangdiche.	Especially many American companies have already gone to Shanghai to develop real estate.
ˊHilane ˊjiëzï ˊhiong ˊhila koqciagaq ˊdekhuö to ˊzangxe chi ˊzo ˊbekong ˊhiongvang.	They use credit from their countries to go to Shanghai and build offices.
`Kucine, ˊzozengkong i ˊhë ˊlaqxe `seni to sïnilisiang ˊjië ˊnengkë `sëhue ˊdëcï.	It's estimated that within three to four years of putting them up they can get their investment back.
ˊDezïne ˊgaqgaq ˊzïthi ˊha ˊlo ˊnekanggaq,	But even this is hard to be sure of,
`inghue ˊhize ˊvangdiche faqcö ˊlo khuagaq.	because now real estate development is very fast.
ˊHië khuneng to ˊzengkuang ˊvangcï ˊlo `tugaq.	There's the possibility that in time there will be very many buildings.

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Kaqmaq ˊmmaq `kasitu ˊning `sy'io ˊgaqgaq ˊvangcī.	So there won't be so many people needing this [type of] building.
Su'ine ˊjiē vaqnengkē ˊze `chophiolaq.	Therefore they won't be able to earn any more money.
Su'i ˆhize `ciokue ˊninghangne ˆha vaqnyŏ'i ˊdekhuŏ paq ˆhila chi ˊzo ˊgaqcong ˆbekong ˆhiongvang.	So now many banks aren't at all willing to provide credit for them to [go and] build this type of office.

Glossary

ˊdibi	real estate; land for building	N
ˊvangdiche	real estate	N
ˊze	earn	V
ˊngakoqning	foreigner	N
ˆbekong	office work	N
ˆbekong ˆhiongvang	office	N+N
cia	borrow; lend	V
`pingkuŏ	hotel	N
coqhue	serve as	V
kadi	price	N
cy	expensive	AV
ˆbingfang	square [measurement]	N
chaq	Chinese foot; *chi*	N
`ingchaq	imperial foot	N
mehyŏ	American dollar	N
i ˊzang	more than	COV+N
ˊdekhuŏ	credit; provide credit	N; V+N
kuci	estimate	V
ˊzozengkong	create; build	V
`sēhue	get back	V
ˊdēcī	investment; invest	N; V+N
ˊnekang	hard to say; hard to be sure of	AV
faqcŏ	develop; development	V; N
`sy'io	need	V
ˊninghang	bank	N
ˊnyŏ'i	be willing to	V

Grammatical notes

18.1 No choice but to
The adverb **caqxo** was discussed in 6.3:
ˆHila caqxo cia `pingkuŏgaq ˊvangcī.
"They have no choice but to rent ["borrow"] hotel rooms."

18.2 ˊZengkong
In Text 17 the verbal form **ˊzozeng** appeared:
ˊGaqgaq ˊjiē ˊzozenglaq iqsiliq ˊvengdi.
"This has created a whole range of problems."

In this text the variant form **ˊzozengkong** appears (13.2):
ˊZozengkong i ˊhë ˊjië ˊnengkë ˋsëhue ˊdëcï.
"After creating them they can get their investment back."

18.3 No longer
Note the use of **laq** at the end of a negative clause to denote "no longer" (2.4):
Vaqnengkë ˊze ˋchophiolaq.
"They'll no longer be able to earn money."

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Text 19
A simple autobiography: childhood and education
Citegaq ˊzīzō: ˊdongni taqcī ciohyq

Text

ˊNgu ˊzī iqciē ˊloqseni `sanglaq ˊZangxe.	I was born in Shanghai in 1963.
ˊNgu ˊhiangchaqlegaq ˊzengkuang, `seni ˊzīzō `cehe `kangkang ciqsoq.	When I was born, three years of natural disaster had just come to an end.
ˊGaqgaq ˊzengkuangne ˊzaqphingne `khesī `fongfuchilelaq.	At this time food began to become more abundant.
ˊNgu `tenglaq oqlisiangne ˊngabu ˊngakong ta'ngugaq.	My [maternal] grand-parents looked after me at home.
Kaqmaq ˊngu sio ˊzengkuangne, `e ˊhiē'iqti ˊmaqzī xochiq.	Well, when I was small there was more food available.
ˊNingka pi'ngu ˊhianglaq cogaq ˊningne ˊmmaq samaqzī xochiq.	People born earlier than me didn't have anything to eat.
Ciasī kang ˊlaqxe ˊngadine, chiqgaq ˊmaqzī kengka so.	As for other places, there was even less to eat.
Kaqmaq ˊngu iqciē chiqiqni `khesī ˊdoq siohoq.	Well, in 1971 I began primary school.
ˊNgu ˊzī `tenglaq ˊZangxe ˊHi'ō `Conglu Siohoq ˊdoqlaq ˊloqni.	I studied for six years at Central Yan'an Road Primary School.
ˊHēsele ˊdoq `chucong.	Later I studied at lower middle school.
ˊDoq `chucongne, `ingke ˊzī to `conghoqli chi ˊdoq, ˊdezī ˊgaqgaq ˊzengkuang `conghoqne ciosaq so, ˊjiē ˊzengjiē `tenglaqlaq siohoqli ˊdoq.	As for studying at lower middle school, I had to go to the middle school to study, but at this time there were few classrooms in the middle school, and I still studied at the primary school.
ˊDoqlaq iqni.	I studied there for one year.
To ˊdinini `ce to `conghoqli chi ˊdoq.	When it came to the second year then I went to the middle school to study.
`Ce `teng ˊgaqgaq `conghoqli ˊdoqlaq ˊliangni.	Then at this middle school I studied for two years.

ˊDoqlaq ˊliangnine, ˊhëdë ˊjië ˊhiëtaq kho ˋkocong.

Having studied for two years, then there were exams for [entry to] upper middle school.

ˋKocongmaq, ˊngu ˊjië khoto ˊZangxegaq ˊzïzongti.

As for upper high school, I got into a Shanghai key middle school.

ˋTenglaq aqlaq ˊgaqgaq ˋchylisianggaq iqcaq ˊZangxe ˊZigaq ˊzïzongti ˊdoqlaq ˊliangni i ˊhë, ˊhëdë ˊjië kho ˊdahoq.

After I'd studied for two years at one of Shanghai City's key city middle schools in our area, afterwards I sat for the university entrance exams.

Kho ˊdahoqmaq, khoto ˊHwotong ˋSïve ˊDahoq ˊdoq ˋcongvenghi.

Taking the university entrance exam, I gained entry to East China Normal to study in the Chinese Department.

ˊDoq ˋcongvenghigaq ˊzengkuangne, aqlaq ˊzï ˊzïlaq ˊhoqdanglisianggaq.

While we were studying in the Chinese Department, we lived in school.

Iq ˋkhesï ˊzï ˊnödonghoq ˊnydonghoq ˊzïlaq ˊdong'iqzang ˊlëlisiang.

At first the male and female students lived in the same building.

ˊHësele ˊhoqdangli koqzaq vaqda ˊbitang, ˊjië ˋfengkhelelaq.

Later the school felt it wasn't too convenient and separated them.

ˊNödonghoq ˊzïlaq iqzang ˊlëli, ˊnydonghoq ˊzïlaq iqzang ˊlëlisiang.

The male students lived in one building and the females in one building.

Iqcaq ˊvangke ˊzï paqgaq ˊning.

In one room lived eight people.

Paqgaq ˊning ˋtenglaq iqdone, ˊlo citegaq, ˊlo ˊgaqgaq.

Eight people together was very simple and very cramped.

ˊDaka ˊzïlaq iqdone vaqda ˊbitang, ˋinghue paqgaq ˊning caq ˊhiëtaq ˊlo sio iqke ˊvangke.

Everyone living together wasn't very convenient, because the eight people only had one little room.

Iqning ˊjië iqcaq ˊzang, iqgong caq ˊhiëtaq ˊliangcaq siazïde.

There was one bed for each person, and altogether there were only two desks.

Iqniq to ˊhia ˊjië ˊgaqlaq iqdo.

All day we were squashed together.

Su'i kang ˊbingzang ˊzengkuangne ˊdaka ˋtusu ˊjië ˋtenglaq ciosaqlisiang.

So usually mostly everyone was in the classroom.

ˊHialisiang ˊhiazïsië ˊha ˋtenglaq ciosaqlisiang.

In the evening, the evening private study was also in the classroom.

To ˊlo e, ˋce ˊhueto chingsaqli ˊle khueng iqhiathi.

When it got very late, we returned to the dormitory to sleep for the night.

ˊDinithi colangsiang iē ˋboto ˊhiohyōli chi, huaqce to ciosaqli chi.	The next morning again we walked to the campus, or we went to the classroom.
ˇJiē ˋtenglaq ˊHwotong ˋSīve ˊDahoqne ˊdoqlaq sīni.	Well, I studied four years at East China Normal.
ˊHësele ˇjiē ˋbiqniq ˋfengphe, ˇjiē to ˊZangxe Ciohyq ˊHoqhyō ko ˋsï.	Later I graduated and was assigned to a job, and I taught at the Shanghai Education Institute.
ˋTenglaq ˋemidë ˊhazï ˋcongvenghi, kolaq paqni ˋsï.	There I was also in the Chinese Department, and I taught for eight years.
ˊGaqgaq ˊhoqdangli ˋtusu ˊze ˊzï ˊzengning ˊhoqsang.	In this school it was mostly all adult students.
Phizīkang, ˋconghoq ˋlosï, ˊhila ˊze ˋfengselaqxe koqgaq ˋchygaq ˋconghoqlisianggaq.	For example, middle school teachers were all scattered amongst the middle schools in the various districts.
ˊHila ˊmmaq ˊvengbing, ˋciokue ˊning ˊhila ˊmmaq ciosï cengsï, kaqmaq ˇjiē io ˊle cingsië.	They didn't have diplomas, and many of them didn't have teacher's credentials, so they wanted to come and do further study.
Cingsiëne, ˇjiē to aqlaq ˊZangxe Ciohyq ˊHoqhyō.	To do further study they came to us at the Shanghai Education Institute.
Aqlaq kohila, paqhila ˋneto ˊvengbing.	We taught them and obtained diplomas for them.
ˊZöhëne, ˊhila ˇjiē khu'i ˋtenglaq ˋconghoqli ko ˋsï.	After that, they could teach at middle school.
Vaqzögaq saqhwone, ˊhila ˇjiē vaqnengkë ko ˋsï.	If it were otherwise, they couldn't teach.

Glossary

cite	simple	AV
ˊzïzö	autobiography	N
ˊdongni	childhood	N
taqcï	with; and	COV
ciohyq	education	N
ˋsang	be born	V
ˊzïzö	nature	N
ˋcehe	disaster	N
ˋkangkang	just	ADV
ˊzaqphing	food; foodstuffs	N
ˋfongfu	abundant; rich	AV
ta	look after	V
xochiq	available to eat	AV

ˊngadi	other places; out of town	N
siohoq	primary school	N
ˊHiˊö	Yanan	N
ˋconglu	central stretch of the road	N
ˋchucong	lower middle school	N
ˋconghoq	middle school	N
ciosaq	classroom	N
kho	taken an examination for	V
ˋkocong	upper middle school	N
khoto	pass exam to get into	V
ˊzïzongti	key middle school of a city	N
aqlaq	we	PRON
ˊdahoq	university	N
ˊHwotong ˋSïve ˊDahoq	East China Normal University	N
ˋcongvenghi	Chinese Language Department	N
ˊhoqdang	school	N
ˊnödonghoq	male classmate	N
ˊnydonghoq	female classmate	N
ˊdongˊiq	the same	AV+NUM
ˊzang	[for buildings]	MEAS
ˊlë	building	N
ˊbitang	convenient	AV
ˊzang	bed	N
siazïde	desk	N
iqniq to ˊhia	all day	NUM+N+V+N
ˊbingzang	usual; normal	AV
ˊhiazïsië	evening private study period	N
chingsaq	dormitory	N
iqhiathi	all night	NUM+N
ˊhiohyö	campus	N
ˊbiqniq	graduate	V+N
ˋfengphe	assign [to a work unit]	V
ˊZangxe Ciohyq ˊHoqhyö	Shanghai Education Institute	N
ko ˋsï	teach	V+N
ˋemidë	there	N
ˊzengning	adult	N
ˊlosï	teacher	N
ˋfengse	be scattered	V
koq	each	NUM
ˊvengbing	diploma	N
ciosï	schoolteacher	N
cengsï	credentials	N
cingsië	do further study	V
ko	teach	V
vaqzö	otherwise	CONJ

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Grammatical notes

19.1 Verb + direction
In the construction **verb + direction + "orientation"** (1.12), the direction and "orientation" may be figurative rather than literal. In the case of **chile**, the meaning, as with Putonghua **qi³lai²**, may be "begin" rather than "up off the ground". This has already been mentioned in **4.4**.
ˊZaqphing ˋkhesï ˋfongfuchilelaq.
"Food began to become more abundant."

ˋKhesï "begin" and **chile** reinforce each other.

19.2 Interpolated ˊzï
ˊZï "is" is often interpolated into a clause, and has the sense of "the situation is/ was that...":
ˋIngke ˊzï to ˋconghoqli chi ˊdoq.
"The situation was that I had to go to the middle school to study."
Iq ˋkhesï ˊzï ˊnödonghoq, ˊnydonghoq ˊzïlaq ˊdong'iqzang ˊlëlisiang.
"At first the situation was that male students and female students lived in the same building."

The same use of **ˊzï** can be seen in Text 3:
ˋIngkene ˊzï ˊhiëtaq ˋcömenggaq ˊvuzï ˋcokuhilgaq.
"The situation was that there had to be specialist nurses to look after them."

19.3 Verb + laq + time
When **laq** is suffixed to a verb that is followed by a length of time, it means that the action occupied that length of time and then ceased:
ˋTeng ˊgaqgaq ˋconghoqli ˊdoqlaq ˊliangni.
"At this middle school I studied for two years."
That is, I do not study there any more.

However, if an additional **laq** is added to the end of the clause, it means that the action is still continuing:
ˋTeng ˊgaqgaq ˋconghoqli ˊdoqlaq ˊliangnilaq.
"At this middle school I have been studying for two years."
That is, I am still studying there.

19.4 Particle maq
There are two examples in the text of a topic being marked off by **maq** (12.3):
ˋKocongmaq, ˊngu ˊjië khoto ˊZangxegaq ˊzïzongti.
"As for upper middle school, I gained entry to a Shanghai key middle school."
Kho ˊdahoqmaq, khoto ˊHwotong ˋSïve ˊDahoq.
"As for taking the university entrance exam, I gained entry to East China Normal University."

19.5 If
Vaqzö means "otherwise"; **vaqzögaq saqhwo** means "if it were otherwise" (4.10, 5.3, 8.6):

Vaqzögaq saqhwo, ˊhila ˊjië vaqnengkë ko `sï.
"If it were otherwise, they couldn't teach."

19.6 The next
Note **ˊdini** "second" (5.2):

ˊdinini	"the next year"
ˊdinithi	"the next day"

19.7 Qualifying clause
Note how in the noun phrase **ˊningka piˊngu ˊhianglaq cogaq ˊning** the head noun **ˊning** is reflected by **ˊningka** in the qualifying clause. Such a construction would not be considered standard in Putonghua.

Text 20
Getting married
Ciqxueng

Text

ˊNgu ˊzï iqcië paqciëni ˊzaqiqhyq paqho ciqxuenggaq.	I was married on November 11, 1989.
`Si `tenglaq ˊmingcengbu `tengci.	First we registered at the Civil Administration Bureau.
ˊZöhë ˊjië io cyqding ciqxuenggaq ˊniqciaq.	Then we had to decide the wedding date.
Kaqmaq ciqxuenggaq ˊniqciaqne, ˊzïka ˊzï ˊmmaq ˀbefaq ˊdinghwolegaq,	Well, there's no way to fix the wedding date yourself,
`inghue io to ˊvetili chi khö ˀhali'iqthi ˀhiëtaq khong, ˀhali'iqthi ˀhiëtaq ˀhuecï.	because you have to go to the restaurant to see which day they have a vacancy, and which day they have places.
ˊNong ˊjië khu'i ke ˊgaqthi ˀbe sicië.	You can then choose this day to hold the wedding feast.
ˊGaqthi to ˊvetili chi ˊmenghwole ˀhi ˊzaqiqhyq paqho ˀhiëtaq khong.	This day you go to the restaurant to ask if they have a vacancy on November 8.
Su'ine, aqlaq ˊjië ˊdinglaq ˊzaqiqhyq paqho cengsaq ciqxueng.	So we fixed a November 8 formal wedding.
To ˊgaqthicïne, ˊngu `si `tenglaq oqlisiang `ne ciqxuenggaq ˀlivoq `chöxo, xwoxo `cang.	When the day arrived, at home I first put on the wedding dress and put on makeup.
ˊZöhë ˊjië `chwocï ˀle ciqlaq to ˊvetili chi.	Then the car came to get me and take me to the restaurant.
ˀNgu `sisang, `ehië ˊngu `papa, `mma, oqlisianggaq `chingcyö, `ehië ˀhila oqlisianggaq `chingcyö, ˀbanghië, ˊdonghoq `ciokue ˊning iqdo ˊze to ˊvetili chi.	My husband, and also my father, mother and my family's relatives, and also their [my husband's] family's relatives, and our friends and classmates — a whole lot of people — all went together to the restaurant.
ˊGaqgaq ˊveti cio ˀHangxwolë.	This restaurant was called Apricot Blossom House.
Aqlaq iqgong ˊjië ˀhiëtaq ˀloqcoq ˊning.	We had altogether six tables of people.

`Si ´jiëzï ´langbeng, ´zöhë ´niqcho.	First was a cold platter, then hot cooked food.
`Me iqcoq chegaq ´zengzy ´zï `chwovaqtugaq.	The order of courses on each table was almost the same.
Kaqmaq ciqxueng cï'io ´jiëzï chiq sicië.	Well, at a wedding the main thing is the wedding feast.
Cï'io ´jiëzï io `ciokue ´ning ´le ´no,	The main thing is that a lot of people come to have a good time,
´niang `singniangcï, `singkuöning chaq ´hiangsiang.	and cause the bride and groom to make fools of themselves.
Aqlaq ´gaqthicïne, ´mmaq ching `pingsiang.	That day we hadn't invited attendants to the bride and groom.
Su'i kangne ´jië chiqlaq ´lo `tugaq cië.	So we drank a lot of wine.
Chiqto ´hësele, aqlaq `sisang chiqlaqne, ´hië'iqti ´dë ´huenglaq.	After we drunk for a while, my ["our"] husband having drunk, he was a bit giddy.
´Ngu ´jië ´dehi chiqlaq ´liangpe, ´zöhë ciqsoq ´zengkuang ´ngu taq aqlaq `mma kang: ´Dibe ´naneng `ka ´huaqgaqlaq?	So I drank two glasses for him and when I'd finished, I said to my mother: How come the floor is so slippery?
´Zaqcizang ´ngu ´jië icing ´hië'iqti ´dë ´huenglaq.	In fact, I was already a bit giddy in the head.
´Zöhëne, ´jië ´hueto oqlisiang.	Later we went home.
´Hueto oqlisiang, `ciokue ´ning ´ze `keng'aqlaq ´huechi.	When we went home, a lot of people went back with us.
´Gaqgaq cio ´no `singvang.	This is called "disturbing the bridal chamber".
´No `singvang ´jiëzï `pang `singniangcï `singkuöning chaq ciqmoq.	Disturbing the bridal chamber is proposing games to the bride and groom.
Chaq `ciokue ciqmoq ´niang ´lianggaq ´ning chi cu.	They proposed a lot of games for the pair to do.
`Cö cï'iogaq ´moqtiq ´jiëzï ´niang ´liangkadëne cuti `chingniqgaq ´dongcoq.	The main aim was to make the two perform some funny tricks.
´Gaqgaq `ko `sifangning vaqiqhiang.	This is different from [the customs of] Westeners.

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Glossary

ˆho	day of the month	MEAS
´mingcengbu	civil administration bureau	N
`tengci	register	V+N
cyqding	decide	V
´ding	fix; settle	V
´veti	restaurant	N
ˆhali	which?	POINT
`thi	day	N
khong	vacancy	N
ˆhuecï	place; seat	N
ke	choose	V
sicië	wedding feast	N
`thicï	day	N
´livoq	ceremonial dress	N
xwo `cang	put on makeup	V+N
`sisang	husband; Mr	N
`mma	mother	N
`chingcyö	relatives	N
ˆhangxwo	apricot blossom	N
coq	table of	MEAS
´langbeng	cold platter	N
´niqcho	hot dishes	N
che	course; [at a meal]	N
´zengzy	order	N
`chwovaqtu	almost; almost the same	ADV; AV
´no	make a disturbance; have a good time	V
`singniangcï	bride	N
`singkuöning	groom	N
chaq ˆhiangsiang	make a fool of oneself	V+N
`pingsiang	attendants to bride and groom	N
ˆhueng	giddy	AV
´de	on behalf of	COV
´dibe	floor	N
ˆhuaq	slippery	AV
chaq ciqmoq	propose games to play	V+N
´moqtiq	aim	N
`chingniq	funny; amusing	AV
´dongcoq	activity	N
`sifangning	Westerner	N
vaqiqhiang	different	ADV+AV

Grammatical notes

20.1 ´Zï... gaq

The text contains another example of the **´zï... gaq** construction (**7.6**). Here the focus is the time of the action:

ʼNgu ʼzï iqcië paqciëni ʼzaqiqhyq paqho ciqxuenggaq.
"It was on November 11, 1989 that I was married."

20.2 Pointer ʼhali
As indicated in **1.5**, **iq** is often inserted between **ʼhali** "which?" and a measure:
Khö ʼhali'iqthi hiëtaq khong, ʼhali'iqthi hiëtaq ʼhuecï.
"See which day there is a vacancy, and which day there are places."

20.3 A bit
ʼHië'iqti can mean "a bit":
Aqlaq `sisang ʼhië'iqti ʼdë ʼhuenglaq. "My husband was a bit giddy."

ʼHië'iqti is most often followed by an adjectival verb:
`Cingco `thichi ʼhië'iqti ʼniq. "Today the weather is a bit hot."

20.4 Pronouns
In **10.18** it was pointed out that plural pronouns are often used with designations of family members, even though singular might be expected. In this text we find **aqlaq `sisang** "my husband", and **aqlaq `mma** "my mother".

20.5 Go + verb
Sometimes **chi** "go" is expressed before a verb in cases where English might not feel the need for it:
Chaq `ciokue ciqmoq ʼniang ʼlianggaq ʼning chi cu.
"Propose a lot of games for the pair to [go and] do.

There is a similar example at the end of Text 18:
`Ciokue ʼninghang vaqnyö'i ʼdekhuö paq ʼhila chi ʼzo ʼgaqcong ʼbekong ʼhiongvang.
"A lot of banks are not willing to provide credit for them to [go and] build this type of office."

20.6 Same as
"The same as" is expressed through the construction **`ko... iqhiang**, and "different from" is expressed **`ko... vaqiqhiang**:
ʼGaqgaq `ko `sifangning vaqiqhiang. "This is different from Westerners."

Cf. **ʼziang... iqhiang (8.9)**.

20.7 In
Shanghai uses **ʼli** or **ʼlisiang** "in" in contexts where an English speaker might feel it is not necessary:
to ʼvetili chi "go to [in] the restaurant"
to `conghoqli chi ʼdoq "go to [in] middle school to study" (Text 19)

In the word **oqli** or **oqlisiang** "home", **ʼli** or **ʼlisiang** has become an inseparable part of the word.

INTEGRATED GLOSSARY

Order is word-by-word alphabetical. In determining alphabetical order, tones and apostrophes are ignored; ë, ï, ö follow e, i, o. The fourth column indicates the text in which the item first occurs.

a	—	PART	1
aqbu	mother-in-laq	N	9
aqlaq	we	PRON	19
aqcing	deposit; bond	N	17
Avedï	Efendi [Moslem wise man]	N	7
ˊbade	queue	V+N	6
ˊbang	meet; bump into	V	13
ˊbangbang	shed	N	12
ˊbanghië	friend	N	1
ˊbaq	white	AV	3
ˊbaqngesaq	white colour	N	3
ˊbaqsiang	amusing; enjoy	AV; V	14
ˊbe	act; do	V	8
ˊbefaq	method; way	N	6
ˊbekong	office work	N	18
ˊbekong ˊhiongvang	office	N+N	18
ˊbekongsaq	office	N	9
ˊbeng	stupid	AV	10
ˊbing	bottle of	MEAS	3
ˊbingcï	bottle	N	3
ˊbingdë ˊlengcoq	find fault; criticise all aspects	V+N+V+N	8
ˊbingfang	square [measurement]	N	18
ˊbingku	apple	N	10
ˊbingzang	usual; normal	AV	19
ˊbiqniq	graduate	V+N	19
ˊbitang	convenient	AV	19
ˊbo	go; run	V	6
ˊbotaqchi	can reach [a point]	V+PART+V	8
ˊbothaq	walk away	V	7
ˊbu	[for vehicles]	MEAS	3
ˊbubumama	gossip	N	8
busaq	bodhisattva	N	15
ˊbwo	climb; get up	V	7
cang	[for events]	MEAS	3
ˋcang	install	V	17
ˋCang ˊNioq ˊVong	Zhang Yufeng	N	16
cangpe	the older generation	N	15
caq	[general for objects]	MEAS	3
caq	only	ADV	5
caqio	only need to	ADV	9
caqxo	can only	ADV	6
caqzeng	duty	N	3
ˋce	then	ADV	2
ˋce ˋkazang	as well as	ADV+V	8

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`cehe	disaster	N	19
`ceng	just	ADV	4
cengbe	prepare	V	15
`cengcang	increase	V; N	5
cengchaq	policy	N	5
cengfu	government	N	11
`cenghyq	the first month of the year	N	15
`cengka	increase	V	17
cengsaq	formal; official	AV	16
cengsï	credentials	N	19
cengxo	just; exactly	ADV	7
`cexo	only then	ADV	6
`Cë `Eng ´Le	Zhou Enlai	N	16
cë	walk	V	4
cë ´lu	walk	V+N	11
cëtaqto	can reach	V	4
`changde	window sill	N	3
chaq	come out; happen	V	3
chaq	Chinese foot; *chi*	N	18
chaq chi	vent one's feelings	V+N	7
chaq ciqmoq	propose games to play	V+N	20
chaq cï'i	express an opinion	V+N	8
chaq ´hiangsiang	make a fool of oneself	V+N	20
chaqkoq	leave the country; go overseas	V+N	9
chaqle	come out	V	4
che	course; [at a meal]	N	20
chefang	interview	V	16
cheng	catch [transport]	V	4
cheng `cing `cï ´di	land whose every inch is worth money	N+N+PART+N	8
`chengciq	Spring Festival	N	15
cheseng	produce	V	13
chi	go	V	2
chi	be angry	V	10
`chi	thousand	NUM	17
chi	rise	V	7
chiang	seize	V	11
chiang	vie for; scramble for	V	15
chicy	daily routine	N	16
ching	request; invite	V	10
`chingcyö	relatives	N	20
chingka	ask for leave	V+N	7
`chingli	clear away	V	11
`chingliq	invade	V	11
`chingniq	funny; amusing	AV	20
`chingsang	clear	AV	16
chingsaq	dormitory	N	19
chingto	invite to [one's home]	V	15
chingzï	ask for instructions	V+N	7
chiq	eat; drink	V	3

chiq ˊve	eat	V+N	5
chiqliq	tired	AV	7
chiqvaqsio	can't stand	V	7
`chï	chat	V	9
`chï ˊnië	chat	V+N	9
cho	deal in	V	2
`chochaq	exceed	V	12
`chong	mix	V	3
`chongming	intelligent	AV	7
`chophio	money	N	2
chosiangmwo	have a row	V+N	8
`chö	put on [clothes]	V	6
`chucong	lower middle school	N	19
`chwocï	trolley; car; bus	N	3
`chwovang	garage	N	14
`chwovaqtu	almost; almost the same	ADV; AV	20
`chwoze	bus stop	N	4
`chy	district	N	6
ci	several	NUM	3
ci	see	V	16
cia	borrow; lend	V	18
`ciading	family	N	13
`ciangle	future	N	5
ciasï	if	CONJ	3
ciasïkang... gaq saqhwo	if	CONJ	8
ciasï... gaq saqhwo	if	CONJ... PART+N	4
`ciazeng	social class	N	13
`ciazoq	family	N	13
cicoq	structure	N	8
cihuaq	plan	N; V	12
cihuaq `senghyq	family planning	N+N	12
cing	enter	V	6
cingcang	in short supply; nervous	AV	8
`cingci	economy	N	2
cingcï	forbid	V	15
`cingco	today	N	7
`cinghë	future	N	13
`cingku	pass through	V	16
cingkuö	even if	CONJ	15
cingsië	do further study	V	19
`cingzang	often	ADV	8
cio	call; ask to [do]	V	10
cioceng	correct, put straight	V	14
ciohyq	education	N	19
`ciokue	many; very	AV; ADV	2
ciosaq	classroom	N	19
ciosï	schoolteacher	N	19

ˋciothong	communication	N	4
ˋcipenglang	actually	CONJ	17
ci̍q	receive [guests]	V	15
ci̍qku	result	N	7
ci̍qli	auspicious; propitious	AV	15
ci̍qsï	even if	CONJ	17
ci̍qsoq	conclude	V	15
ci̍qxueng	get married	V+N	13
ci̍qzaq	festival	N	15
cisaq	several tens	NUM+NUM	4
cite	simple	AV	19
ˋcizang	airport	N	4
cï	—	PART	3
ˋcï ˊzi	before	COV+N	11
ˋcïci	among	N	8
cï̍io	principal; main	AV	15
cïny	children	N	5
cïziq	chairman	N	7
co	early	AV	7
codëke	kitchen	N	8
coˊïng	cooperation; coordination	N	8
ˋcoku	take care of	V	3
colangdë	morning	N	9
colangsiang	morning	N	14
cong	kind; type	MEAS	2
ˋcong ˊdoq	be poisoned	V+N	3
ˋcongdë	hour	N	4
ˋconghoq	middle school	N	19
ˋCongkoq	China	N	5
ˋCongkoqning	Chinese person	N	9
congkue	always	ADV	8
ˋconglangsiang	noon	N	7
ˋconglu	central stretch of the road	N	19
ˋCongnöxe	Zhongnanhai	N	16
ˋcongsiangvang	central wing	N	8
ˋcongve	lunch	N	3
ˋcongvenghi	Chinese Language Department	N	19
coq	table of	MEAS	20
coqhue	serve as	V	18
coqkë	ample; enough	N	15
cozengdë	morning	N	15
cö	turn; revolve	V	5
ˋcö	most	ADV	6
cö	occupy	V	8
ˋcö ˆhë	last	ADV+N	16
cö ˋue	turn a corner	V+N	17
ˋcöjing	recent; recent times	N	9
ˋcöliq	special train	N	16
ˋcömeng	specialty	N	3

cu	do; act as	V	1
cu sa	why? what for?	V+N	7
cumu	paternal grandmother	N	5
cuvu	paternal grandfather	N	5
cy	expensive	AV	18
cyqding	decide	V	20
`cysaq kang	it is said that	V+V	16
´da	bathe	V	6
´da	great [only in compounds]	—	7
´da ´hioq	bathe	V+N	6
´dahoq	university	N	19
´daka	everyone	N	9
´dake	approximately; probably	ADV	6
´daphi	large group	MEAS	13
´daqhië	peculiar	AV	8
´de	on behalf of	COV	20
´de	generation	N	5
´debanghië	fall in love	V+N	8
´decang	brigade leader	N	7
´dekhuö	credit; provide credit	N; V+N	18
´dë	head	N	1
´dëcï	investment; invest	N; V+N	18
´dezï	but	CONJ	4
´dëthong	headache; have a headache	N; AV	4
´di	[ordinal marker]	—	5
´dibe	floor	N	20
´dibi	real estate; land for building	N	18
´difang	place	N	1
´difang	place	N	4
´dihwo	telephone	N	17
´dihwojyq	telephone bureau	N	17
´ding	fix; settle	V	20
´dingcïke	small room halfway up stairs	N	8
´dio	[for long thing, not straight]	MEAS	4
´dongchi	move [residence]	V	4
´dongcoq	activity	N	20
´dongcy	live together; cohabit	V	13
´donghiang	same	AV	13
´dong'i	agree	V	7
´dong'iq	the same	AV+NUM	19
´dongkö ´gongkhu	common joys and sorrows	N+N	13
´dongni	childhood	N	19
´doq	read; study	V	13
´doqsang	have only one [child]	V	5
´doqsï	study	V+N	5
´döcy	reunite	V	13
´döhyö	reunion	N	15
´du	big	AV	2
´dubakuaq	chop	N	5

ˊduchile	grow up	V	5
ˊdumwolu	highway	V	4
ˊdunihia	New Year's Eve	N	15
ˊduning	adult	N	5
ˊduzengzï	big city	AV+N	17
ˋe	still; also	ADV	4
e	late	AV	7
ˋe'ia	oh	INT	14
ˋemi	there	N	4
ˋemidë	there	N	19
ˋemitaq	there	N	6
fang	put; let off	V	15
fangpi	convenient	AV	11
fangveng	visit	V	11
faqcï	way; method	N	7
faqcö	develop; development	V; N	18
faqhi	notice	V	14
faqseng	produce	V	9
feng	manure	N	14
ˋfengkhe	break up; separate	V	13
ˋfengphe	assign [to a work unit]	V	19
ˋfengse	be scattered	V	19
ˋfengthaq	block off	V	11
ˋfi cengsaq	informal; unofficial	ADV+AV	16
ˋfongcing	scene; scenery	N	8
ˋfongfu	abundant; rich	AV	19
ˋfongliang	cool	AV	8
foq	[for portraits]	MEAS	7
fu	pay	V	17
fucoqhiong	side effect	N	13
ˋfuning	wife	N	16
ˊgaq	this	POINT	1
gaq	—	PART	1
ˊgaq	[for people]	MEAS	1
ˊgaq	crowded	AV	4
gaq	[adverb formant]	PART	17
ˊgaqcongka	this kind	POINT+MEAS	13
ˊgaqnengka	this way; this kind	POINT+MEAS	3
ˊgaqnengka iq ˊle	in this way	POINT+MEAS +NUM+V	11
ˊgaqtaq	here	N	13
ˊgaqti	these	POINT+MEAS	4
ˊgaqzengkuang	this time; then	N	8
ˊha	also; even	ADV	2
ˊhali	which?	POINT	20
ˊhangxwo	apricot blossom	N	20
ˊhe	still	ADV	6
ˊhe	yes; that's right	INT	10
ˊhehwo	words	N	7

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ʻheng	hate	V	11
ʻher	and furthermore	CONJ	5
ʻherchi	furthermore	CONJ	4
ʻhëdë	behind	N	1
ʻhëdële	afterwards	N	7
ʻhezï	or [in questions]	COV	13
ʻhëmeng	back door	N	17
ʻhësele	afterwards	N	2
ʻhi	he; she; it	PRON	1
ʻhia	father	N	10
ʻhiakuö	elegant	AV	8
ʻhialisiang	night	N	15
ʻhiang	be born	V	3
ʻhiangcï	method, way	N	14
ʻhianiang	parents	N	5
ʻhiazïsië	evening private study period	N	19
ʻhië	there is; have	V	1
ʻhiëcong	some	V+MEAS	9
ʻhiëji	especially	ADV	5
ʻhiëtaq	there is; have	V	1
ʻhila	they	PRON	3
ʻhingchi	cause	V	3
ʻhingsiang	influence	N	3
ʻhingzeng	take shape; form	V	13
ʻhingzengkong	take shape; form	V	13
ʻhio ʻdë	shake one's head	V+N	14
ʻhiohyö	campus	N	19
ʻhionghi	easy	AV	10
ʻhiongliang	capacity	N	17
ʻhioqkang	bath tub	N	6
ʻhioqsaq	bath house	N	6
ʻHiʻö	Yanan	N	19
ʻHiʻölu	Yanan Rd	N	4
ʻhize	now	N	2
ʻho	day of the month	MEAS	20
ʻHongjio	Hongqiao	N	4
ʻhoqdang	school	N	19
ʻhuaq	slippery	AV	20
ʻhuaqce	or	ADV	6
ʻhue	turn round; return	V	1
ʻhue	can	V	5
ʻhue	for	COV	7
ʻhueci	crisis	N	13
ʻhuecï	place; seat	N	20
ʻhuejy	toy	N	14
ʻhue	around	COV	5
ʻhueng	while away the time	V	9
ʻhueng	giddy	AV	20
ʻhuenglö	chaos; chaotic	N; AV	12

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ʻhuepo	deliver a report	V+N	7
ʻhuesa	for what? why?	COV+N	14
ʻhuetaq	can	V	8
ʻhwo	go down	V	3
ʻhwo	below	N	8
ʻhwope	finish work	V+N	4
ʻHwotong `Sïve ʻDahoq	East China Normal University	N	19
ʻhyö	far	AV	4
ʻhyösio	*yuanxiao* dumplings	N	15
ʻhyq	month	N	15
ʻhyqle ʻhyq	more and more	ADV	2
ʻhyq… ʻhyq	the more… the more	ADV…ADV	2
i ʻhë	after	COV+N	2
i ʻzang	more than	COV+N	18
i ʻnga	outside, beyond	COV+N	12
ia	—	PART	7
icing	already	ADV	12
ië	also	ADV	4
`iëti	good point	N	8
`ihyö	hospital	N	3
`ingchaq	imperial foot	N	18
`ingher	infant	N	3
`inghue	because	CONJ	4
`ingke	should	V	3
`ingliang	shady and cool	AV	1
ingzaq	food and drink	N	16
io	want; have to	V	1
iq	one; a	NUM	1
iqdo	together	N	8
iqgong	altogether; in sum	ADV	6
iqhiang	the same	NUM+N	10
iqhiathi	all night	NUM+N	19
iqka	the whole family	NUM+MEAS	5
iqkameng	the whole family	NUM+MEAS+N	5
iqniq to ʻhia	all day	NUM+N+V+N	19
iqpesing	usually	ADV	8
iqseng	whole life	NUM+N	16
iqsiq	a while	NUM+N	3
iqthi	the whole day	NUM+N	3
iqthong `thihwo	throughout the country/world	NUM+V+N	2
iqzaq	all the time; all the way	ADV	6
iqzaqto	until	ADV+V	2
`isang	doctor	N	10
`isï	significance; interest	N	9
`izang	clothes	N	6
ʻjië	then	ADV	1
ʻjiëzï	in fact	ADV	1

´jing	close	AV	1
´jingjing	only	ADV	16
´jingkhuang	circumstances	N	9
´jiong	poor	AV	7
´jiqte	absolutely	ADV	5
´jiqtö	extreme	N; AV	14
´jitha	other	ATTR	10
´jyng	crowd of; group of	MEAS	5
´jyöbu	whole	N	11
´jyöliq	authority	N	16
`jythi	concrete	AV	16
`ka	family	MEAS	15
`ka	so	ADV	10
`kadë	person	MEAS	10
kadi	price	N	18
kang	say	V	1
`kangkang	just	ADV	19
kang paq... `thing	tell [someone]	V+V...V	10
kaqmaq	thus	CONJ	4
kaqming	revolution	N	7
`kasitu	so many	ATTR	13
ke	choose	V	20
keci	construct; construction	V; N	4
`keng	follow	V	1
kengka	even more	ADV	11
`kengpeng	basis; in fact	N; ADV	15
`kengzangchi	keep pace	V	4
kezö	improve; improvement	V; N	4
khachwo	truck; truckload of	N; MEAS	14
khacong	quarter hour	N	4
khang	hide	V	14
Khangzaq Cöceng	Anti-Japanese War	V+N+N	11
`khe	open	V	17
`khefang	free up	V	2
khengding	certainly	ADV	4
`khesï	begin	V	2
kho	take an examination for	V	19
`khong	empty	AV	6
khong	vacancy	N	20
khongcï	control	V	5
khoq	cry	V	3
khoto	pass exam to get into	V	19
khö	look at; read	V	9
khö ´mobing	see a doctor; cure an illness	V+N	4
khöci	see	V	14
khövaqtong	be unable to understand [what one sees]	V+ADV+V	10
khövaqxo	cannot cure	V+ADV+V	10
khözangchi	look at	V	8
khua	quick	AV	13

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khue	[for things in lumps]	MEAS	5
khueng	sleep	V	12
khuengne	difficult	AV	5
khu'i	can; may	V	5
khuneng	possible; possibility	V; N	4
khuneng	perhaps	ADV	17
`ko	with; and	COV	1
`ko	hand over	V	5
ko	teach	V	19
ko `sï	teach	V+N	19
`kocong	upper middle school	N	19
`kodë	top; surface	N	1
`kongciochwo	public transport	N	4
`kongdi	workplace; worksite	N	12
`konghiong	common use	N	8
`kongkhe	make public	V	16
`kongning	worker	N	12
`kongsï	company	N	2
koq	each	NUM	19
koqcia	country	N	5
koqhing chiniq	state-run enterprise	N+N	2
koqne	inside the country	N+N	13
koqnga	overseas	N+N	9
koqning	each person	NUM+N	17
koqsaqkoqhiang	every kind	NUM+N+NUM+N	15
koqzaq	feel	V	7
`kozo	high point	N	15
köjing	feelings	N	13
ku	pass	V	1
ku ´ni	celebrate New Year	V+N	15
`kuang	bare; nothing left	AV	11
kuaqdë	bone	N	5
kuci	estimate	V	18
`kueci	hinge; key [figurative]	N	17
`kuesi	relationship	N	16
`kuniang	girl	N	3
kuö	run; control	V	5
kuöchö	run through	V	4
kuöli	run; control	V	5
kuölisu	administrative office	N	12
`kuösï	[legal] case	N	3
kuphio	stocks	N	2
kuthaq	go past	V	10
kuthivu	private business	N	2
kuzeng	process	N	17
kuzï	story	N	7
`lachaq	bring out	V	11
´langbeng	cold platter	N	20

ˊlangthi	winter	N	6
ˊlaq	at	V; COV	1
ˊlaqlaq	at	V; COV	15
ˊlaqxe	at	V; COV	3
laqxe	—	PART	6
ˊle	come	V	1
ˊlesi	very	PVI	12
ˊlë	building	N	19
ˊli	inside	N	3
ˊliang	two	NUM	3
ˊliang	amount	N	17
ˊliangkadë	two persons	NUM+N	10
ˊliangpi	both sides	NUM+N	11
ˊliëhoq	study overseas	V	13
ˊliëhoqsang	overseas student	N	13
ˊliësë	be left alone at home	V	13
ˊlikhe	leave	V	16
`ling	carry	V	6
ˊling	zero	NUM	15
ˊling'nga	besides; other	CONJ; ATTR	8; 14
ˊlingcy	neighbour	N	8
ˊlingzï	temporary	AV	16
ˊlisiang	inside	N	3
ˊlivoq	ceremonial dress	N	20
ˊlo	very	ADV	1
ˊlo	old	AV	15
ˊlobu	wife	N	13
ˊloco	former times	N	9
ˊlodong	labour	N	7
ˊlokong	husband	N	13
ˊlong	do	V	7
ˊlongdang	lane	N	8
ˊlongtaqle	cause; bring things to a point at which	V+PART+V	8
ˊlongto	send off to	V	7
ˊlonining	old people	N	8
lopaqsing	ordinary people	N	4
ˊloqkuö	optimistic	AV	14
ˊlosa	and so on	N	11
ˊlosio	old and young	AV+AV	5
ˊlosï	teacher	N	19
ˊlucï	way; means	N	17
ˊma	buy	V	3
ˊmama	business; buying and selling	N	2
ˊmang	go towards; towards	V; COV	5
ˊmang	busy	AV	15
maq	—	PART	7
ˊmaqzï	thing	N	3
`me	very	ADV	5
`me	every	NUM	9

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mehyö	American dollar	N	18
ˊmeng	ask	V	1
ˊmimo	area	N	4
ˊmingcengbu	civil administration bureau	N	20
ˊmiqchiq	close; intimate	AV	16
`mma	mother	N	20
ˊmmaq	not have; there is not	V	4
ˊMo ˊZaq `Tong	Mao Zedong	N	16
ˊMo	Mao	N	7
ˊmobing	sickness	N	10
ˊmoqtiq	aim	N	20
ˊmoteng	disagreement; contradiction	N	8
ˊmwofeng	horse	N	14
ˊmwolu	road	N	1
ˊna	milk	N	3
ˊna	you [plural]	PRON	7
ˊnabing	milk bottle	N	3
ˊnaneng	why? how? what way?	N	7
ˊnanengka	how? what condition?	N	13
ne	[particle]	PART	1
`ne	take	V	3
`ne	[marker of patient]	COV	10
ˊnekang	hard to say; hard to be sure of	AV	18
nengkë	be able	V	13
ˊngabi	foreign exchange	N	2
ˊngabu	maternal grandmother	N	5
ˊngadë	outside	N	6
ˊngadi	other places; out of town	N	19
ˊngadining	person from out of town	N	12
ˊngakong	maternal grandfather	N	5
ˊngakoqning	foreigner	N	18
ˊngale	come from outside	N+V	12
ˊNgathe	the Bund	N	4
ˊngesaq	colour	N	3
ˊngu	I	PRON	1
ˊni	year	N	2
ˊniang	allow; cause	V	7
ˊnichu iq	first day of the year	N+NUM	15
ˊnici	age	N	4
ˊnici `ching	young in age	N+AV	4
ˊnicï	son	N	8
ˊniëbang	cowshed	N	7
ˊnihiave	New Year's Eve meal	N	15
ˊning	person	N	4
ˊninghang	bank	N	18
ˊningka	people	N	6
ˊningkhë	population	N	5
ˊningning	everyone	N	16
ˊningtaq	know; get to know	V	1

ˊniqcho	hot dishes	N	20
ˊniqciaq	day	N	9
ˊniqsïchiq	water heater	N	6
ˊno	well	CONJ	7
ˊno	make a disturbance; have a good time	V	20
ˊnomang	busy; bustling	AV	11
ˊnong	you (singular)	PRON	1
ˊnongcheng	countryside	N	11
ˊnö	South	N	4
ˊnöbanghië	boyfriend	N	8
ˊNöcing ˋTonglu	East Nanjing Rd	N	11
ˊnödonghoq	male classmate	N	19
ˊnögaq	man; male	N	12
ˊnöˊng	daughter	N	8
ˊnönö ˊnyny	men and women	N	12
ˊnözï	man	N	13
ˊnybanghië	girlfriend	N	8
ˊnydonghoq	female classmate	N	19
ˊnygaq	woman	N	9
ˊnyhi	language	N	13
ˊnyning	woman	N	16
ˊnyöˊi	be willing to	V	18
ˊnyöle	original	ADV	13
ˊnyzï	woman	N	13
ˋong	crowd together	V	6
oqchoq	dirty	AV	12
oqlisiang	home	N	5
ˋöba	arrange	V	16
pa	place	V	3
pa	pay respects to	V	15
pa ˊni	pay New Year respects	V+N	15
pacingchi	put in	V	6
ˋpang	for; to	COV	5
ˋpang ˊmang	help	V+N	8
ˋpapa	father	N	14
paq	give; for	V; COV	3
paq	hundred	NUM	4
paq	by; undergo	COV	7
paqve fuˊong	millionaire	N	2
ˋpe	carry on the back	V	5
ˋpe	cup of	MEAS	9
ˋpekuö	pessimistic	AV	14
phang	fat	AV	1
phebe	provide	V	4
phi	group	MEAS	13
ˋphiocï	ticket	N	6
ˋphiphö	criticism	N	7
phiq	[for horses]	MEAS	14
phizïkang	for example	CONJ	4

pho ˊzwo	brew tea	V+N	9
`phozang	firecracker	N	15
pi	compared with	COV	9
`pilang	side	N	4
`pilangsiang	side	N	4
`pingkuŏ	hotel	N	18
`pingsiang	attendants to bride and groom	N	20
`piony	placard	N	11
piq	group of	MEAS	17
piqsy	must	V	7
pisï	secretary	N	16
pixwo	change	N; V	9
pocï	newspaper	N	9
pofaqvu	new rich; nouveau riche	N	2
pomwo	housekeeper	N	12
poq	North	N	4
`pŏ	move	V	8
pŏ	half	NUM	15
sa	what?	N	7
sade	balcony	N	8
sadifang	place	N	10
sagaq	what?	ATTR; N	8
samaqzï	what?	N	4
`sang	be born	V	19
`sang ˊmobing	get sick	V+N	4
`sangˊi	business	N	2
saning	who?	N	7
saningka	anyone	N	8
saq	kill	V	11
saqhwo	words	N	5
saqlaq	extremely	PVI	7
saqsï	facilities	N	4
saqthaq	very	PVI	10
saqthaq	kill	V	11
sazïthi	what?	N	1
se ˇbu	walk	V+N	1
`seng	extend	V	7
`sengching	apply	V	17
`senghuaq	life	N	4
`senghyq	give birth	V	12
së	hand	N	7
sëcïmaqdë	finger	N	7
`sëhue	get back	V	18
`si	West	N	5
`si	first	ADV	6
sï	die	V	10
`si	firstly	ADV	17
siang	think; want to	V	3
siang	make a sound	V	10

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`siangchï	get along	V	8
`siangcï	box	N	6
`sianghwo	countryside	N	3
`sianghwodë	countryside	N	3
siazïde	desk	N	19
sicië	wedding feast	N	20
`siësiq	rest	V	7
`sifangning	Westerner	N	20
`siji	rare	V	2
siliq	range of	MEAS	17
`sing	new	AV	14
`Singciang	Xinjiang	N	7
`singkhu	painful; hard	AV	9
`singkuöning	groom	N	20
`singniangcï	bride	N	20
`singveng	news	N	9
sio	little	AV	1
sio	laugh	V	15
sioche	foodstuffs	N	4
siochezang	food market	N	4
`siodoq `hiaqsï	disinfectant	N+N	3
siohoq	primary school	N	19
siomwo	pony	N	14
`siongdi	brothers	N	14
sioning	child	N	1
siotaq	know	V	7
siq	moment	N	3
siqhingliq	attraction	N	9
`sisang	husband; Mr	N	20
`sisiangvang	western wing	N	8
sithaq	die	V	3
sïhuang	death	N	3
sïku	fruit	N	10
`sïpo	bag for carrying schoolbooks	N	5
so	few	AV	4
`so	burn	V	11
`song `li	give a present	V+N	17
`songto	send along; deliver	V	17
sö	consider; count as	V	15
sö	years of age	MEAS	16
su	count	V	16
`suche	vegetarian dish	N	15
suhië	all	ATTR	16
su`i	therefore	CONJ	2
su`i kang	therefore	CONJ	2
`sy`io	need	V	18
`syjië	demand	N	17
syqca	blood debt	N	11
ta	take; bring	V	8

tā	look after	V	19
tang kong	work	V+N	3
tang phuthaq	break	V+V	14
`tangchu	at first; originally	N	11
`tangcong	among	N	7
`tangcong	between; in	N	17
`tangmi	face-to-face; personally	ADV	8
tangto	overthrow	V	11
`tangzī	that time	N	3
taq	with; and	COV	3
taq	put up; erect	V	12
taq	able to	PART	14
taqcī	with; and	COV	19
taqle	—	PART	12
te	to; towards	COV	14
`te	pile	V	14
tehy	with regard to	COV	4
tehy... le kangchile	as for...	COV... V+V	4
telo	facing	COV	7
teng	wait	V	3
`tengci	register	V+N	20
`tengcī	chair	N	8
`tenglaq	at	COV	1
`tenglaqxe	at	V; COV; ADV	8
tengto	wait till	V	6
thang	time; occasion	N	10
thaq	fall	V	3
thaq	take off [clothes]	V	6
thaq	too [much]	ADV	9
thatha	lady	N	1
`thede	market stall	N	8
`thi	day	N	20
`thicing	small courtyard	N	8
`thicī	day	N	3
`Thihuang	Emperor [of Japan]	N	11
`thihwo	the whole country; the world	N	2
`thing	listen	V	10
`thing `hehwo	obey	V+N	10
`thiniqgaq ´zengkuang	hot weather	N+AV+PART+N	8
`thithi	every day	N	4
tho	set of	MEAS	8
thöching	visit relatives	V+N	13
ti	some	MEAS	10
ti	o'clock	MEAS	15
ti	a little bit more	PVI	15
ticong	o'clock	MEAS+N	15
tihing	typical	AV	8
`tinglo	stare	V	8

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tioto	transfer to	V	16
tiqchiaq	really	ADV	5
tising	snacks	N	15
to	reach; arrive	V	3
`tochï	everywhere	N	12
toli	reason	N	14
`tong	East	N	5
`tongka... `sika	one family... another family	N...N	8
`tongsiangvang	eastern wing	N	8
to... chi	go to...	V... V	6
`tu	much; many	AV	2
`tusu	majority	N	12
uaq	dig	V	10
´vangcï	room; house; building	N	8
´vangdiche	real estate	N	18
´vangke	room	N	6
vaq	not	ADV	1
vaqce	no longer	ADV	2
vaqda	not very	ADV	2
vaqdö	constant; uniterrupted	AV	17
vaqiqhiang	different	ADV+AV	20
vaqli	disadvantageous	AV	4
vaqtaqlio	very serious	AV	11
vaqxo	bad	ADV+AV	8
vaqzö	otherwise	CONJ	19
´ve	food	N	3
´ve	ten thousand	NUM	4
´vengbing	diploma	N	19
´vengdi	problem; question	N	4
´vengmu	grave	N	10
´vengxwo	culture	N	7
´veti	restaurant	N	20
´Vihu'erzoq	Uighur nationality	N+N	7
´voqvuhyö	attendant	N	16
´vuzï	nurse	N	3
xaq	black	AV	13
xaqthaq	become illegal	AV+V	13
xo	good	AV	4
xochiq	available to eat	AV	19
xochï	advantage	N	4
xocö	improve	V	9
xovaq	not at all	ADV+ADV	10
xoziang	seem	V	2
xuchi	anger; temper	N	10
`xueng'ing	marriage	N	13
`xuengche	meat dish	N	15
`xuesë	wave one's hand	V+N	7
`xuösi	like	V	1
xwo `cang	put on makeup	V+N	20

xwochwo	train	N	16
xwochwoze	railway station	N	12
yö	be resentful	V	11
ˊzang	go up; ascend	V	3
ˊzang	long	AV	6
ˊzang	above	N	8
ˊzang	[for legal cases; for buildings]	MEAS	3; 19
ˊzang	bed	N	19
ˊzangci	common; often seen	AV	8
ˊzangdë	on; top	N	16
ˊzanghue	repay	V	11
ˊzanghwope	go to and from work	V+V+N	4
ˊzangji	long-term	AV	16
ˊzangpe	start work	V+N	4
ˊzangphwo	be afraid	V	14
ˊZangxe	Shanghai	N	3
ˊZangxe Ciohyq Hoqhyö	Shanghai Education Institute	N	19
ˊZangxezï	Shanghai City	N	15
ˊzaqhing	carry out	V	5
ˊzaqjizang	in fact	N+N	3
ˊzaqkhumeng	Shanghai-style house	N	8
ˊZaqpeng	Japan	N	11
ˊZaqpengning	Japanese person	N	11
ˊzaqphing	food; foodstuffs	N	19
ˊzaqze	in fact	ADV	7
ˊze	all	ADV	3
ˊze	earn	V	2
ˊzeng	become	V	4
ˊzeng `fongliang	get cool; enjoy the fresh air	V+AV	8
ˊzengcihy	even	ADV	4
ˊzengdabi	as the opportunity arises	ADV	10
ˊzengjië	still	ADV	17
ˊzengkuang	time	N	3
ˊzengliq	set up	V	2
ˊzengning	adult	N	19
ˊzengtulu	Chengdu Rd	N	4
ˊzengze	exist	V	13
ˊzengzy	order	N	20
ˊZezeng	the God of Wealth	N	15
ˊzëcï	number chip	N	6
ˊzëto	be subject to	V	7
ˊzi	before	N	3
ˊziang	portrait	N	7
ˊziang	resemble; like	V	17
ˊziang... iqhiang	like...	V...AV	8
ˊzidë	front	N	7
ˊzidu	future; future path	N	5
ˊzijing	go forward; advance	V	7

ˊzing	look for	V	10
ˊzingzaq	find	V	17
ˊzī	be	V	1
ˊzī	live	V	4
ˊzīcengfu	city council	N	15
ˊzīchy	city district	N	4
ˊzīka	one's own	N	2
ˊzīku	incident	N	3
ˊzīthi	thing; event	N	3
ˊzīvang	housing	N	8
ˊzīzongti	key middle school of a city	N	19
ˊzīzō	autobiography	N	19
ˊzīzō	nature	N	19
ˊzo	make; create; build	V	12
ˊzong	from	COV	3
ˊzoqji	gradually	ADV	9
ˊzoqning	acquaintance	N	17
ˊzozeng	create	V	17
ˊzozengkong	create; build	V	18
ˊzōhē	then; after that	CONJ	6
ˊzōsaq	legend	N	7
ˊzōthong	tradition	N	15
ˊzu	sit	V	9
ˊzwohue	society	N	2

GRAMMATICAL INDEX BY KEYWORD

References are to grammatical notes after texts.

Keyword	Heading	Reference
A	Questions	1.14
A	Particle a	10.4
A	Verb + a + verb + xo	12.8
AFTER	Before and after	2.3
ALSO	Also, even	4.9
AMONG	Among	8.5
AMONG	Among	15.7
AND	And	3.4
APART FROM	Apart from	17.1
AQ	Questions	1.14
AS FOR	As for...	4.4
BACKGROUND	Clause as background to a following clause	6.7
BACKGROUND	Clause as background to a following clause	8.8
BACKGROUND	Verb + laqxe	9.2
BACKGROUND	Verb + laq	15.2
BEFORE	Before and after	2.3
BEFORE	Before	15.1
BIT	A bit	20.3
CAN	Verb + taq + verb	4.11
CAN	Verb + taq + verb	14.4
CANNOT	Verb + vaq + verb	10.16
CAQXO	No choice but to	6.3
CAQXO	No choice but to	18.1
CAUSE	Cause to be	11.4
CE	`Ce	2.7
CE	`Ce	4.12
CE	`Ce	10.6
CENG	`Ceng ´laqxe + verb	4.1
CHAT	`Chï ´nië	9.3
CÏ	Verb + cï	3.1
CÏ	Verb + laq	3.5
CÏ	Verb + ´lo + cï	8.10
CIO	Adverbial particles gaq and cio	12.6
COME	Go to, come to	4.6
COME BACK	Come back from doing something	10.3
DAY	Periods of the day	7.5
DAY	Day	9.1
DIRECTION	Verb + direction	1.12
DIRECTION	Verb + direction	7.12
DIRECTION	Verb + direction	14.5
DIRECTION	Verb + direction	19.1
DISPOSAL	"Disposal" construction	10.15
DISPOSAL	"Disposal" construction	14.3
DISPOSAL	"Disposal" construction	15.9
DISPOSAL	"Disposal" construction	16.2
DWELL	Dwell	8.3
E	Pointers	1.5
E	Pointer + ti	4.5
EVEN	Also, even	4.9
EVEN	´Zengcihy	16.4
ETCETERA	Listing items	4.3
ETCETERA	Listing items	8.7
ETCETERA	Listing items	11.3

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EXCEPT	Apart from	17.1
FIND	Look for, find	10.8
FINISH	Verb + xo	6.8
FINISH	Verb + xo	15.10
FOCUS	ʻZi... gaq	7.6
GAQ	Pointers	1.5
GAQ	Particle gaq	1.8
GAQ	Clause-final gaq	1.16
GAQ	Pointer + ti	4.5
GAQ	ʻZi... gaq	7.6
GAQ	Particle gaq	8.2
GAQ	Adverbial particles gaq and cio	12.6
GAQ	Adverbial particle gaq	17.1
GAQ	ʻZi... gaq	20.1
GO	Go to, come to	4.6
GO	Go + verb	20.5
HALI	Pointers	1.5
HALI	Pointer + ti	4.5
HALI	Pointer ʻhali	20.2
HAVE	Have, there is	1.10
HAVE	Have, there is	17.3
HE	ʻHe as a response	10.5
HERE	Here, there, where?	6.5
IA	Particle ia	7.8
IF	If	3.6
IF	If	4.10
IF	If	5.3
IF	If	8.6
IF	If	19.5
IN	In	20.7
IN ORDER TO	In order to	5.6
INDEFINITES	Question words used as indefinites	1.15
INDEFINITES	Question words used as indefinites	5.4
INDEFINITES	Question words used as indefinites	7.9
INDEFINITES	Question words used as indefinites	9.7
INTENSIFIER	Post-verbal intensifier saqlaq	7.4
INTENSIFIER	Post-verbal intensifier saqthaqlaq	10.17
INTENSIFIER	Post-verbal intensifier ʻlesi	12.4
IQ	Iq + verb	2.5
IQ	Iq + verb	10.13
IQ	Iq + verb	15.6
KA	Adverb `ka	10.9
KADË	Measure `kadë	10.1
KNOW	Know	1.17
LAQ	Verb + laq	1.11
LAQ	Verb + laq	2.2
LAQ	Clause-final laq	3.5
LAQ	Verb + laq + resultative clause	7.3
LAQ	Verb + laq + resultative clause	8.4
LAQ	Location + verb + noun	10.12
LAQ	Verb + laq + resultative clause	11.6
LAQ	Verb + laq	15.2
LAQ	Verb + laq + time	19.3
LAQXE	ʻLaqxe + verb	1.13
LAQXE	`Ceng ʻlaqxe + verb	4.1
LAQXE	Verb + laqxe	6.6
LAQXE	Verb + laqxe	9.2
LAQXE	Location + verb + noun	14.7

LISTING	Listing items	4.3
LISTING	Listing items	8.7
LISTING	Listing items	11.3
LO	Verb + ˀlo	5.1
LO	Verb + ˀlo + cï	8.10
LOCATION	Location + verb + noun	10.12
LOCATION	Location + verb + noun	14.7
LOOK FOR	Look for, find	10.8
MANY	Many	2.6
MANY	Many	11.1
MAQ	Particles maq, va	7.7
MAQ	Particle maq	10.7
MAQ	Particle maq	12.3
MAQ	Particle maq	16.5
MAQ	Particle maq	19.4
MEASURE	Measure ˋkadë	10.1
MEASURES	Measures	1.2
MEASURES	Measures	3.2
MEASURES	Measure + measure	15.8
MMAQ	ˀMmaq + verb	4.7
MOBING	ˀMobing	4.8
MONEY	Money	17.5
MONTHS	Months and days of the week	17.2
MORE THAN	Numerals + ˋtu	17.6
NANENG	ˀNaneng	9.6
NE	Questions	1.14
NE	Particle ne	1.3
NE	Particle ne	10.14
NE	"Disposal" construction	10.15
NE	"Disposal" construction	14.3
NE	Particle ne	14.6
NE	"Disposal" construction	15.9
NE	"Disposal" construction	16.2
NEED	All one needs to do is	9.4
NEGATION	Negation	1.9
NEGATION	No longer	2.4
NEGATION	Not at all	10.10
NEGATION	Verb + vaq + verb	10.16
NEGATION	Not at all	12.7
NEGATION	Not at all	16.1
NEGATION	No longer	18.3
NEXT	The next	19.6
NO CHOICE	No choice but to	6.3
NO CHOICE	No choice but to	18.1
NO LONGER	No longer	2.4
NO LONGER	No longer	18.3
NUMERALS	Numerals	1.1
NUMERALS	Numerals above ten	4.2
NUMERALS	Numerals + ˋtu	17.6
ONLY	No choice but to	6.3
ONLY	Verb + ˀlo + cï	8.10
ONLY	No choice but to	18.1
OR	Or	6.4
ORDINALS	Ordinals	5.2
ORDINALS	The next	19.6
PAQ	"Passive"	7.2
PARENTS	Parents	14.2
PASSIVE	"Passive"	7.2

PLACE	Place words	1.4
PLACE	Place words	7.1
POINTERS	Pointers	1.5
POINTERS	Pointer + ti	4.5
POINTERS	Pointer 'hali	20.2
PRONOUNS	Pronouns	1.7
PRONOUNS	Pronouns	10.18
PRONOUNS	Pronouns	16.3
PRONOUNS	Pronouns	20.4
QUALIFIERS	Qualifying clause	19.7
QUESTION WORDS	Question words used as indefinites	1.15
QUESTION WORDS	Question words used as indefinites	5.4
QUESTION WORDS	Question words used as indefinites	7.9
QUESTION WORDS	Question words used as indefinites	9.7
QUESTIONS	Questions	1.14
QUESTIONS	Particles maq, va	7.7
RESEMBLE	Resemble	8.9
RESULTATIVE	Verb + laq + resultative clause	7.3
RESULTATIVE	Verb + laq + resultative clause	11.6
RESULTATIVE	Verb + taqle + resultative clause	12.1
SAME	Same as	20.6
SEASONS	The seasons	6.1
SET EXPRESSIONS	Set expressions	8.1
SIBLINGS	Siblings	14.1
SOME	Some	9.5
SOME	Some	10.2
SOME	Some	15.4
SOME	Some	17.4
STILL	Still	6.2
TAQ	Verb + taq + verb	4.11
TAQ	Verb + taq + verb	14.4
TAQLE	Verb + taqle + resultative clause	12.1
TENGLAQXE	'Tenglaqxe + verb	8.11
THAQ	Thaq	3.7
THAQ	Thaq	7.11
THAQ	Thaq	10.11
THAQ	Thaq	13.1
THAQ	Thaq	15.3
THERE	Here, there, where?	6.5
THERE IS	Have, there is	1.10
THERE IS	Have, there is	17.3
THINGS	Things	3.8
TI	Pointer + ti	4.5
TIME	Telling the time	15.5
TIME	Verb + laq + time	19.3
TIMES	Number of times	11.2
TODAY	Yesterday, today, tomorrow	7.13
TOGETHER	Together	12.5
TOGETHER	Together	13.3
TOMORROW	Yesterday, today, tomorrow	7.13
VA	Questions	1.14
VA	Particles maq, va	7.7
VERY	Very	1.6
VERY	Very	5.5
WEEK	Months and days of the week	17.2
WHEN	When	3.3
WHEN	When	12.2
WHERE	Here, there, where?	6.5

XO	Verb + xo	6.8
XO	Xo + verb	7.10
XO	Xo + verb	11.5
XO	Adverbial particles gaq and cio	12.6
XO	Verb + xo	15.10
YEARS	Years	2.1
YESTERDAY	Yesterday, today, tomorrow	7.13
ZENG	´Zeng, ´zengkong	13.2
ZENGKONG	´Zeng, ´zengkong	13.2
ZENGKONG	´Zengkong	18.2
ZENGKUANG	When	3.3
ZENGKUANG	When	12.2
ZÏ	´Zï... gaq	7.6
ZÏ	Interpolated ´zï	19.2
ZÏ	´Zï... gaq	20.1

CHARACTER TEXTS

Although Shanghai is seldom written down, there are traditional characters for many specifically Shanghai words, and we have tried to follow this tradition. However, for some words there is no character, and we have had to improvise with a homonym. The measure ˊ**gaq** and the particle **gaq** are often written with the character 个. We have followed this usage, even though strictly speaking it is not correct, for the true reading of 个 is **ku**.

1．胖胖个太太

一个太太呢，登辣马路高头散步。搿个太太呢是老胖个。有得一个高伊勿认得个小朋友呢，就跟辣伊后头跟勒老近。

搿个太太回过头来讲："侬辣嗨做啥事体啊？侬是勿是有啥事体要问我啊？"

搿个小人讲："勿是个，太太，我就是欢喜登辣阴凉个地方散步。"

2．个体户

七八年经济开放勒以后呢，就勿再是国营企业一统天下勒，就开始有勒个体户。

个体户一开始是做老小个买卖，后塞来越来越大，一直到成立自家个公司做老大个生意。

所以现在社会高头有得交关暴发户。搿种暴发户呢，就是有勒钞票以后，再去炒股票，炒外币。搿个钞票越赚越多。所以讲现在百万富翁好象也勿大稀奇勒。

3．医院里向个事故

上海呢，前几年出勒一桩老大个事体。是婴儿死亡个事故。

辣嗨一个医院里向，小人养出来仔以后呢，侪摆辣一部车子高头。一个一个摆好个。应该呢是有得专门个护士照顾伊拉个。小人哭勒呢，护士就有得责任拨伊拉吃奶。

有一天子呢，一个护士到勒吃中饭个辰光，伊自家想去买饭吃。伊就搭一个乡下头上来打工个小姑娘讲："我呢现在去吃饭勒。等一歇假使有小人哭呢，侬就拨伊拉吃奶，奶呢冲好勒辣嗨窗台高头。"

过脱一歇呢，就有得小人哭勒。搿个乡下小姑娘呢就从窗台高头拿勒一瓶物事，摆辣奶瓶里就拨小人吃勒。

实际上搿瓶物事呢是消毒药水，也是白颜色个。高搿个奶呢摆辣一只窗台高头。两只瓶子侪是白个，所以搿能介一吃下去仔以后呢，就引起勒交关小人中毒，一个小人死脱勒。

所以搿个事体引起勒老大个官司，搿个呢辣嗨当时个上海影响老大个。

4．大马路

上海现在正辣嗨改建两条大马路，一条呢是从虹桥机场到外滩个延安路，还有一条呢是贯穿南北个成都路。搿两条马路呢，边浪向住勒几十万甚至于上百万个老百姓。葛末搿两条马路个改建呢对于今后市区面貌个改善啊，交通个改善肯定是有得好处个。

但是对于住辣搿个马路边浪个老百姓来讲起来呢，就是老勿利个，因为搿点老百姓呢，就要动迁到老远个地方去，搿个地方呢，生活设施侪吙没跟上去。

譬如讲医院啊，交通啊，买小菜啥物事侪吙没配备好。葛末年纪大个人，假使到哀面，假使生毛病呢，看毛病就成问题勒，还有天天要买小菜，小菜场也吙没，所以讲搿种侪是问题。

年纪轻个人呢，天天要上下班，假使依勿会得踏脚踏车个说话呢，就要出来乘公交车，乘公交车有可能要走三刻钟，走一个钟头，再走得到车站，而且车子呢又老轧个，老少。

所以讲呢，现在老百姓对于搿个动迁呢是老头痛个。

5．独生子女政策

中国现在实行独生子女政策，搿个呢对于控止人口个增长呢是有好处个，但是对于小人个将来呢是老勿利个，因为独生子女，一家门只有得一个小人，所以呢一家老小侪围牢伊转，爷娘、祖父祖母、外公外婆，六个人围牢一个小人转。

尤其是对于第三代，祖父祖母、外公外婆对于小人呢，小人讲“东”，伊拉绝对勿会往西个，小人去读书，年纪老大个外公外婆跟辣后头帮伊背书包，屋里向譬如讲吃饭，买六块大排骨个说话，小人可以要吃几块就吃几块，可以吃六块，而大人吃骨头。

所以讲搿能介个小人将来大起来呢要来管理搿个国家呢，的确是蛮困难个，而中国将来要交拨搿能介个一群人来管呢，搿个前途的确也是蛮成问题个。

6．浴室

登辣上海呢，冷天最大个问题就是吙没办法汰浴，因为交关人家屋里向吙没浴缸，有勒浴缸呢，还吙没热水器，所以讲呢，冷天汰浴就老成问题个，人家呢就只好到外头浴室里去汰。

葛末一个区呢，只有得两只或者三只浴室，所以讲交关人侪要翁到哀面搭去，汰浴呢就老轧个。

先要排队买票子，买好票子，拿好筹子，还要排队，拎勒衣裳排老长个队等辣嗨，一直等到里向有人出来呢，再可以一个一个进去，进去勒，再要等

，因为汰好浴个人衣裳还呒没穿好。

所以讲呢，侬要等人家衣裳穿好，物事拿出来，箱子空出来。然后侬再可以脱衣裳摆进去。等侬衣裳侪脱好跑到里向汰浴个房间勒，还要等，因为还有得人辣嗨汰浴，呒没出来。要等到人家汰好，出来勒，侬再好进去。

癀能介一共大概要两三个钟头。

7．阿凡提请假

阿凡提是新疆维吾儿族传说当中一个老聪明个人。伊专门呢，为穷人做好事体，帮穷人出气。

癀个故事呢，是讲阿凡提辣嗨文化大革命个辰光。伊呢受到批判，所以讲就拨人家弄到牛棚里去劳动。

劳动呢，伊实在是做勒吃力煞勒。一年又一年癀能介做过去。呒没一天好休息。所以呢，伊觉着吃勿消勒。

伊就帮队长请假。队长勿同意。队长讲："侬必须天天要劳动。"

结果后头来有一天子呢，伊实在吃勿消勒。伊就呒没爬起来。

到勒中浪向队长就来问伊勒。伊讲："阿凡提，侬今朝做啥呒没去劳动啊？"

伊讲："我请过假勒。"

队长讲："侬帮啥人请假个？"

伊讲："我帮毛主席请假个。"

队长讲："侬那能帮毛主席请假法子啊？"

伊讲："喏，伲勿是天天叫我对牢毛主席象早请示晏汇报末？葛末我就癀能介帮毛主席请假个呀。"

队长一想也呒没啥闲话好讲。

葛末队长讲："侬帮毛主席请假末，毛主席讲啥物事啊？"

伊讲："毛主席讲让我休息五天。"

队长讲："侬那能晓得毛主席让侬休息五天啊？"

伊讲："喏，侬看癀幅象：毛主席挥手我前进。毛主席一只手伸辣前头，正好五只手指末头。癀个就是讲让我休息五天。"

队长也呒没闲话好讲，只好跑脱勒。

8．石库门

上海呢，是寸金之地，所以讲，住房老紧张个。葛末一家三代人住一套房子，甚至于住一间房子个呢也是老常见个。

葛末上海最典型个建筑呢就是石库门。石库门一般性是三上三下，也就是中厢房，西厢房，东厢房，再加上亭子间，葛末，另外呢有得公用个晒台，天井，灶头间。正因为有得公用个地方呢，所以讲经常会得引起矛盾。

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东家地方占勒多勒，西家地方少勒，所以经常要吵相骂。爿个是石库门勿好个地方。

但是呢石库门也有得石库门个优点，就是讲邻居之间假使讲相处好个说话呢，住辣一淘呢蛮有得照应个，尤其是老年人，假使生毛病啊，或者啥个，总归有得人帮忙个。

葛末，到勒天热个辰光呢，石库门房子里向个人呢，侪搬勒蹬子到弄堂里来乘风凉。爿辰光呢看上去，一弄堂象摆摊头一样个，老勿雅观个。但是呢爿个是上海一个特有个风景。

葛末啥人家屋里向假使囡五、儿子谈朋友勒呢，带勒男朋友、女朋友回来呢，一弄堂个人侪盯牢仔看。

尤其是爿种婆婆妈妈呢登辣嗨评头论足，甚至于跑得起搭人家当面出主意，弄得来人家勿晓得那能办好。

9．辣办公室里

出国呢，前几年对于中国人有得老大个吸引力，但是最近几年呢情况发生勒变化，经济逐渐逐渐好转，所以呢人家生活也比老早好，就觉着出国呒没啥大个意思。

还有一个呢，就是出国回去个人讲登辣国外打工是老辛苦个。

所以呢现在个中国人就觉着出国忒辛苦，因为登辣中国混日脚是老好混个。

到办公室去上班侬只要坐辣嗨，每天早浪头跑得去，看一张报纸，泡一杯茶，然后就大家坐辣嗨吹牛。吹吹今朝报纸高头有啥个新闻，吹到后头呒没物事好讲勒，每个人就讲自家个小人那能，儿子那能，囡五那能，有种年纪青个女个就讲自家个阿婆那能。屋里向事体侪登辣办公室里讲。

葛末，吹牛一天，就一直混到下班，所以登勒中国上班混日脚是老好混个。

10．听闲话个儿子

有得爷儿子两家头，一天子呢，爷叫儿子去买点水果。爿个儿子就去勒，去勒交关辰光还呒没回来。爿个爷呢，就火气老大个，好勿容易等到伊拉儿子回来勒。

伊就问伊："侬到啥地方去啊？"

伊拉儿子讲："我去买水果呀。"

伊拉爷讲："侬去买啥物事来勒？"

伊讲："我买勒苹果。"

伊拉爷讲："侬就买苹果一样物事啊？"

伊讲："闲。"

伊拉爷讲："侬就勿晓得再多买一样其他物事个末？侬那能介笨啊？一趟只晓得做一桩事体。"

爿个儿子也勿响，听勒。

结果呢，有得一天子伊拉爷生毛病勒，伊就叫伊拉儿子去请医生。爿个儿子就去勒。

过脱一歇呢，爿个儿子回来勒，后头呢，跟勒两个人。

爿个爷一看看勿懂勒，就问伊拉儿子，伊讲："侬那能请勒两个人回来啊？"

爿个儿子讲："闲。"

爿个爷讲："爿两个是啥人啊？"

儿子讲："喏，爿个是医生。"

葛末伊讲："后头一个呢？"

"后头一个，"伊讲，"是挖坟墓个人。"

伊拉爷讲："侬拿挖坟墓个人叫回来做啥？"

伊拉儿子讲："侬勿是讲拨我听，一辆出去顺带便办两桩事体末？葛我想，侬毛病看勿好末，后头就要死勒，死勒末就要寻挖坟墓个人。"

伊拉爷听勒，气煞脱勒。

11．日本天皇访问上海

日本天皇呢，前几年到上海去访问，爿个是抗日战争以后日本天皇第一次到中国去访问，所以讲呢，中国政府老紧张个，因为当初日本侵略中国个辰光，杀脱交交关关人，尤其是登辣农村实行三光政策：烧光、杀光、抢光，所以中国人对日本人呢是老恨个。

葛末爿趟日本天皇到上海去呢，就有得人登辣南京东路最闹忙个地方拉出标语，要打倒日本，要伊拉偿还血债老啥，所以弄勒政府老紧张个，就路浪向呢全部封脱，两边侪勿好走路。

日本天皇车子来勒之前，大概一两个钟头，路浪向就开始清理勒，上海交通本来就紧张，葛能介一来呢就更加勿方便，人家下班回到屋里向，路浪向本来就要两个钟头，葛能介要五六个钟头，登辣马路浪勿好走，所以老百姓怨勒勿得了。

12．农村个人口辣嗨上海

现在交关农村个人口呢侪翁到上海来寻工作做，女个呢多数是来做保姆，男个呢多数就是做建筑工人，到上海来造房子。

葛末，交关人到上海来侪吭没地方住个，所以讲出勒火车站呢就困辣马路高头，到处侪是人，龌龊得来勿得了，等伊拉造房子个辰光呢就住辣工地高头，工地高头末，就搭棚棚，男男女女混乱来兮侪住辣一淘。

葛末，还登辣上海呢伊拉超出计划生育以外个养小人。所以讲上海现在专门有得一只外来人口管理所，专门管爿种人，但是管也管勿好。外地人登辣上海养两个三个小人。等到回到乡下头，已经养啊养好勒。所以讲爿种事体发生勒老多个。

13．中国留学生

中国前几年出来读语言个留学生呢是老多个。爿批人出来以后呢，多数辣嗨老快个 辰光里向就黑脱勒。葛末伊拉家族呢勿能够来探亲。所以爿能介呢，辣嗨国内就形成勒一大批留守女士高留守男士。爿种人呢已经形成功一个阶层勒。

辣嗨婚姻高头呢将来勿晓得那能介个。辣嗨国外个伊拉个老婆、老公呢登辣爿搭打工介兮多年老辛苦个。葛末交关男男女女碰辣一淘呢，同甘共苦产生感情勒。葛末也就登辣一淘同居。今后呢是结婚还是分开侪勿晓得个，是搭原来个家庭团聚还是搭原来个家庭分开，也侪勿晓得个。

葛末辣嗨国内个爿种介留守个女士、男士呢同样也存在爿种问题。所以讲出国留学呢带勒一个老大个副作用，就是婚姻危机。

14．两个兄弟

有两个兄弟，一个呢老乐观个，另外一个呢老悲观个。伊拉个爸爸呢，就觉着爿能介样子呢，对小人勿好。忒极端勒，所以讲呢，要想办法矫正伊拉。所以伊就拿能够买得到个白相个物事呢，就侪买回来，拿爿个白相个物事呢摆到爿个悲观个小人个房间里去。然后呢，伊又登辣车房里向堆勒一卡车个马粪拨爿个乐观个小人。

第二天早浪向呢，爿个爸爸就发现悲观个小人呢坐辣房间里哭。爿个爸爸就讲："侬为啥道理勿白相侬爿个新个玩具呢？"

爿个小人讲："我常怕拿伊拉打破脱。"

伊拉爸爸就呒没办法勒，摇摇头进勒车房。伊看见爿个乐观个小人呢辣嗨对马粪白相。

伊拉爸爸讲："侬辣嗨做啥？"

小人讲："唉呀爸爸，我晓得爿个马粪里向肯定囥辣嗨一匹小马。"

15．过年

中国人最传统个节日呢，就是过春节，也就是过年。辣辣大年夜还呒没到个前头呢，每家人家就忙勒弄勒吃。荤菜、蔬菜、点心、各式各样侪准备好，足够可以吃半个月。但是呢，尽管吃勿脱，爿个是一个传统，必须要做好个。

到勒大年夜夜里向，一家老老小小坐辣一淘吃年夜饭。爿个也就是团圆饭。登辣一淘吃吃，讲讲，笑笑，还有呢，就是讲点吉利闲话。

然后呢，过年个高潮是大年夜夜里向十二点钟，也就是年初一早辰头零点，爿个辰光呢，就是要放炮仗，尽管上海市市政府已经禁止放炮仗勒，但是呢，因为爿个是传统，所以根本禁止勿脱，大家还是放，一放呢就要放半个多钟头。

年初一呢，就拜年，年初一主要是拜长辈，然后年初两、年初三、年初四呢，就是朋友之间跑跑拜拜年。一直到年初四个夜里向十二点钟或者讲年初五早浪向零点钟，爿个辰光呢，又要放炮仗勒。

爿个叫接财神，家家人家侪想拿财神菩萨请到屋里去，所以呢，就抢勒第一个放，想拿财神菩萨早点请到。

过年结束呢，是辣辣正月半，正月半吃好元宵呢，爿个年就算过好勒。

16．毛泽东搭仔张玉凤

毛泽东一生呢离勿开女人个，伊从伊十几岁一直到死，正式个、非正式个、长期个、临时个夫人呢数也数勿清爽，葛末伊最后一个女个呢就是张玉凤。

爿个人呢老早是毛泽东专列上头个服务员，毛泽东经常乘爿个火车，就认得伊勒，然后呢就看中伊勒，拿伊调到中南海。

一开始呢是做伊个秘书，后塞来末也就一直照顾伊个生活、起居、饮食，所有个事体侪要经过伊，张玉凤到后头爿个权力呢是老大个，甚至于周恩来要见毛泽东呢也要经过张玉凤安排。

据说讲，张玉凤高毛泽东呢还有几个小人，但是呢爿个事体到现在还呒没公开，但是张玉凤高毛泽东有得爿种关系呢是人人侪晓得个，现在呢国内、国外交关地方侪去采访张玉凤，伊仅仅就讲搭毛泽东有得老密切个关系，但是呒没老具体。

17．装电话

中国呢现在装电话仍旧是老困难个一桩事体，即使拿上海爿能介个大城市装电话也困难个，因为电话个需求量勿断个辣嗨增加，而电话个容量呢只有得爿点，所以呢爿个就造成勒装电话当中个一系列问题。

侬先要到电话局去申请，付一个押金，然后呢侬就等，爿个等个过程可以是一个月、两个月，也可以是一年、两年，甚至于三年、四年、五年。

葛末爿个就看各人有勿有路子勒，爿个路子呢也就是中国讲个“开后门”，侬可以去寻熟人，寻电话局里向爿种关键个人，葛末有种人是直接认得个，有种人呢是要转交交关关弯再认得个，等寻着爿种电话局个熟人以后呢，侬就要送礼，基本浪要送到大概一千多块物事或者钞票，然后呢伊可能会得帮侬忙，帮侬去拿爿个电话接通。

所以讲要装一只电话呢，电话局收个费用，原来是五百多块，前两年涨到一千多块，现在可能是三四千块，实际上辣嗨爿笔费用以外，侬还要付交关

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送礼个费用。

18．上海地皮

上海地皮呢老紧张个。葛末现在呢做房地产生意是最赚钞票个，因为交关外国人到上海去做生意，伊拉呢呒没办公用房就只好借宾馆个房子。葛末借宾馆个房子作为办公用房呢，价钿老贵个，一个平方英尺要八十美元以上。

所以呢现在交关外国人呢就想登辣上海自家做房地产，尤其是美国有得好几个公司呢已经到上海去开发房地产，伊拉呢就是用伊拉国家个贷款到上海去造办公用房，估计呢，造成功以后辣嗨三年到四年里向就能够收回投资。

但是蒋个事体也老难讲个，因为现在房地产发展老快个，有可能到辰光房子老多个，葛末呒没介兮多人需要蒋个房子，所以呢就勿能够赚钞票勒，所以现在交关银行呢也勿愿意贷款拨伊拉去造蒋种办公用房。

19．简单个自传：童年搭仔教育

我是一九六三年生辣上海，我养出来个辰光，三年自然灾害刚刚结束，蒋个辰光呢食品呢开始丰富起来勒，我登辣屋里向呢外婆、外公带我个，葛末我小辰光呢，还有一点物事好吃，人家比我养勒早个人呢呒没啥物事好吃，假使讲辣嗨外地呢，吃个物事更加少。

葛末我一九七一年开始读小学，我是登辣上海延安中路小学读勒六年，后塞来读初中，读初中呢，应该是到中学里去读，但是蒋个辰光中学呢教室少，就仍旧登辣辣小学里读。

读勒一年，到第二年再到中学里去读，再登蒋个中学里读勒两年，读勒两年呢，后头就有得考高中，高中末，我就考到上海个市重点，登辣阿拉蒋个区里向个一只上海市个市重点读勒两年以后，后头就考大学，考大学末，考到华东师范大学读中文系。

读中文系个辰光呢，阿拉是住辣学堂里向个，一开始是男同学、女同学住辣同一幢楼里向，后塞来学堂里觉着勿大便当，就分开来勒，男同学住辣一幢楼里，女同学住辣一幢楼里向，一只房间住八个人，八个人登辣一淘呢，老简单个，老轧个，大家住辣一淘呢勿大便当，因为八个人只有得老小一间房间，一人就一只床，一共只有得两只写字台，一日到夜就轧辣一淘，所以讲平常辰光呢大家多数就登辣教室里向。

夜里向夜自修也登辣教室里向，到老晏，再回到寝室里来困一夜天，第二天早浪向又跑到校园里去，或者到教室里去。

登辣华东师范大学呢读勒四年，后塞来就毕业分配，就到上海教育学院教书。

登辣哀面头也是中文系，教勒八年书，蒋个学堂里多数侪是成人学生，譬如讲，中学老师，伊拉侪分散辣嗨各个区个中学里向个，伊拉呒没文凭，交

关人伊拉吭没教师证书，葛末就要来进修，进修呢，就到阿拉上海教育学院。阿拉教伊拉，拨伊拉拿到文凭，然后呢，伊拉就可以登辣中学里教书，勿然个说话呢，伊拉就勿能够教书。

20．结婚

我是一九八九年十一月八号结婚个，先登辣民政部登记，然后就要决定结婚个日脚。

葛末结婚个日脚呢，自家是吭没办法定下来个，因为要到饭店里去看喔里一天有得空，喔里一天有得位子，依就可以拣哥天办喜酒，哥天到饭店里去问下来伊十一月八号有得空，所以呢，阿拉就定勒十一月八号正式结婚。

到哥天子呢，我先登辣屋里向拿结婚个礼服穿好，化好妆，然后就车子来接勒到饭店里去，我先生，还有我爸爸、姆妈、屋里向个亲眷，还有伊拉屋里向个亲眷、朋友、同学交关人一淘侪到饭店里去。

哥个饭店叫杏花楼，阿拉一共就有得六桌人，先就是冷盆，然后热炒，每一桌菜个顺序是差勿多个。

葛末结婚主要就是吃喜酒，主要就是要交关人来闹，让新娘子、新官人出洋相，阿拉哥天子呢，吭没请傧相，所以讲呢就吃勒老多个酒，吃到后塞来阿拉先生吃勒呢有一点头浑勒，我就代伊吃勒两杯，然后结束辰光我搭阿拉姆妈讲："地板那能介滑个勒？"

实际上我就已经有一点头浑勒，然后呢，就回到屋里向，回到屋里向，交关人侪跟阿拉回去，哥个叫闹新房。

闹新房就是帮新娘子、新官人出节目，出交关节目让两个人去做，最主要个目的就是让两家头呢做点亲热个动作，哥个高西方人勿一样，

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